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FURTHER RESEARCHES AMONG THE ENGLISH STATE PAPERS.

As we approach the period of Charles I., the documents that we find preserved in the State paper office are very unequally divided between the several parts of that king's reign.

During the early years of his reign the number of papers is very great. It continues to be so during the administration of the duke of Buckingham and until after the peace with Spain. For many years after 1630, the papers are much less numerous. From 1634 there is again an increase, and as the time of the final public trouble approaches they are greatly augmented. For 1639 and 1640, they are as numerous as in 1625 and 1626. From an early period in the succeeding year there is a great falling off, and the papers of the last eight years of the reign will not occupy more space than those of the two bustling years which preceeded the long parliament. The cause of this inequality is obvious. The greater the variety and importance of public business the larger the number of papers. The early years of the reign, which were years of war and foreign maritime expeditions, produced most extensive collections; the endeavor to defray the expenses of government by the levy of ship money gave rise to much new business and to many papers. But the State paper office it will be remembered was the king's repository, and the officers who transmitted papers thither were his servants. When the fatal quarrel arose between the king and the parliament and the king retired from London, these officers followed his person to York, to Oxford, and elsewhere in his movements. Almost immediately after the restoration of Charles II. a commission was granted, appointing Sir William Berkeley governor for the third time, which brings the history of the above colony down to 1660.

The papers relating to Virginia have

been thus largely dwelt upon, not only because it was the first colony undertaken by English enterprise but because the ultimate success which favored the design was the cause of other similar efforts. Many grants which were subsequently obtained and many plantations and settlements which were successfully undertaken would never have been commenced had the colony of Virginia been suffered to die out.

This will suffice, we think, to give every one an idea of the character, as we have said, of the original documents on file in the state paper office in regard to Virginia, but when it is considered that the same care and attention has been bestowed upon all the other colonies, and their history, it must fill every one with wonder and astonishment and serve to arouse a greater interest in our history when we know that the materials for investigating and reviewing the facts are so abundant and have been prepared with much skill and judgment for our immediate use.

It would, we have no doubt, be highly gratifying to our readers if we were to pause here and give the results of this first attempt to establish a colony in the new world in one connected narrative. Fortunately this has been done for us by Esten Cook in this "Commonwealth of Virginia." His summary is so concise, so interesting, so complete, and so graphic that we venture to quote from him at some length.

The charter having been obtained, says he, about 100 colonists were secured, apparently without difficulty, and at the end of 1606 all was ready for the expedition. The little fleet consisted of three vessels, one of twenty tons, one of forty, and one of one hundred, the names of which were the Discovery, the Good Speed, and the Susan Constant.

On the 19th of December, 1606, these three ships set sail down the Thames for Virginia. The sailing of the ships excited general interest even in so busy a city as London. Prayers were offered up in the churches for the welfare of the expedition, and the poet Drayton wished his countrymen good fortune in a glowing lyric:

"You brave, heroic minds,
Worthy your country's name,
That honor still pursue;
Whilst loietring hinds,
Lurk here at home, with shame,
Go and subdue!

"Britons! you stay too long!
Quickly abroad bestow you,
And with a merry gale
Swell your stretched sail
With vows as strong
As the winds that blow you!

"And cheerfully at sea
Success you still entice
To get the pearls and gold,
And ours to hold
Virginia—Farth's only paradise."

The character and motives of these first Virginia adventurers have been the subject of discussion. There is really nothing to discuss. They were men of every rank, from George Percy,

brother of the earl of Northumberland, to Samuel Collier, "boy," and in the lists were classed as "gentlemen, carpenters, laborers," and others. Unfortunately more than half of the whole number were "gentlemen," and a gentleman at the time signified a. person unused to manual labor. As to the motives of the adventurers, these lay on the surface. "To get the pearls and gold," was no doubt the thought in the minds of the majority, but this was not their only aim. Many had it warmly at heart to convert the Indians to Christianity and others looked to the extension of the English empire. The dissensions of the first year were due to causes which will be stated, but a radical defect was the unfitness of the original colonists for their work. More than half their number had never used an ax, and "jewelers, gold-refiners, and a perfumer," were among the people sent to fight the American wilderness.

The three small ships sailed down the Thames, followed by prayers and good wishes, and after tossing in the channel for some weeks went out to sea. For reasons unexplained they were not in charge of Bartholomew Gosnold but of Capt. Christopher Newport, and following the old southern route by way of the Azores safely reached the West Indies toward the spring. A curious incident of the voyage was the arrest of Capt. John Smith by the other leaders. He was charged with a design to murder them and make himself "king of Virginia," and he afterwards stated that a gallows was erected to execute him. Nothing more is known of this singular occurrence. Smith remained under arrest until after the arrival in Virginia, when the first American jury trial took place and he was acquitted. It was the intention to found the colony on the old site of Roanoke Island, but a violent storm drove the ships northward quite past the shores of Wingandacoa and they reached the mouth of Chesapeake bay. In this they took shelter toward the end of April, 1607, and the beauty of the country induced the commanders of the expedition to settle there instead of at Roanoke. The low shores were covered with "flowers of divers colors," the "goodly trees" were in full foliage, and all around was inviting, A party landed to look at the country and had their first experience with the Indians. They were received with a flight of arrows from the lurking people hiding in the tall grass, but they fled at a volley from the English guns and the party returned to the ships which continued their way. Before them was the great expanse of Chesapeake bay, the "Mother of Waters," as the Indian name signified, and in the distance the broad mouth of a great river, the Powhatan. As the ships approached the western shore of the bay the storm had spent its force and they called the place Point Comfort. A little further (at the present Hampton) they landed and were hospitably received by a tribe of Indians. The ships then sailed on up the river,

which was now named James river, and parties landed here and there looking for a good site for the colony. A very bad one was finally selected, a low peninsula half buried in the tide at high water. Here the adventurers landed on May 13, 1607, and gave the place the name of Jamestown in honor of the king.

Nothing remains of this famous settlement but a ruined church tower covered with ivy and some old tombstones. The tower is crumbling year by year and the roots of trees have cracked the slabs, making great rifts across the names of old armigers and honorables. The place is desolate, with its washing waves and flitting sea-fowl, but possesses a singular attraction. It is one of the few localities which recall the first years of American history, but it will not recall them much longer. Every distinctive feature of the spot is slowing disappearing. The river encroaches year by year, and the ground occupied by the original huts is already submerged.

The English landed and pitched tents, but soon found it more agreeable to lodge "underboughs of trees" in the pleasant May weather until they built cabins. These were erected on the neck of the peninsula, and before the summer they had settled into something like a community. From the moment of landing they had paid sedulous attention to the exercises of religion. An "old rotten tent" was the first church in the American wilderness. The next step was to stretch an awning between the trunks of trees; to nail a bar between two of these to serve as a reading-desk, and here "the religious and courageous divine," Mr. Hunt, read the service morning and evening, and preached twice every Sunday, and celebrated the holy communion at intervals of three months. After a while the settlers busied themselves in constructing a regular church. It was not an imposing structure, since the chronicle describes it as a log building "covered with rafts, sedge, and dirt," but soon they did better. When Lord Delaware came in 1610, he found at Jamestown a church of 60 feet long and 24 feet broad, the first permanent religious edifice erected by Englishmen in North America.

Finally, it is curious to note what great hopes and expectations were excited by the founding of a colony of Englishmen on the shores of the American continent. A well-known writer says: To the other titles of "the High Empress Elizabeth" Spenser had before the end of the sixteenth century added that of "queen of Virginia." King James, who was already the titular sovereign of four realms, now accepted as the motto for the London company's coat-of-arms, "Lo, Virginia Gives a Fifth Crown." A strong interest took hold of the people of England, gifts and bequests came in for "the sacred work" of founding a colonial college and building up the colonial church. There were two poets of whose words Richard Baxter said that

he found "none so savory next to the scripture poems." Of these George Sandys, son of the archbishop of York himself, repaired to Virginia as the resident treasurer to assist in establishing "a rich and well-peopled kingdom," and George Herbert, the bosom friend of Nicholas Ferror, expressed the feeling of the best men of England when he wrote:

"Rebellion stands tip top in our land,
Readie to pass to the American strand."

"The designation of 'state papers' by which the documents preserved in 'the state paper office' are ordinarily known," says Mr. Bruce, "is a convenient general title under which 'the calendars' published and the papers they represent may be easily and properly recognized—a title clearly applicable to them with reference to the place of their deposit, and generally so with reference to their actual character. The public acts of this nation from 'the domesday' of William the Conquerer to the coronation of Queen Victoria, are here chronicled and recorded in all their immense variety, from day to day and hour to hour. Here is to be traced the open and the secret history of the nation; its transactions at home and abroad; its most subtle and mysterious negotiations; the employment of its treasures; the number and dispositions of its forces; the musters of its population; the distribution of its land, its forests, and its manors; the rise and progress of its nobility and great families; its proceedings in parliament; its charters; its patents; its civil and criminal judicature. Whatever, in short, this kingdom has for eight centuries done or proposed to do by the complicated functions of its government and administration, restless as the sea and multitudinous as the sands upon the shore, is here committed to safe, silent and impartial witnesses."

The British government with a true appreciation of the importance of preserving forever their national records have now made provision for not only keeping them safely and securely but for rendering them available to all who desire to consult and use them. For this purpose they have since the year 1855 employed a regular staff of eight editors, with thirty-seven assistants, besides many experts, specialists, and copyists, who have been constantly engaged in arranging and indexing for the printers the "British Calendars of State Papers," of which there have been already published eighty-four large volumes of "The Calendar of State Papers," 152 volumes of the ancient laws—acts of parliament—and 16 volumes of fac-similes of important documents relating to England, Ireland, and Scotland. The value set upon these publications will be duly appreciated and the reader will be surprised to learn, according to the best informed historians, of the age, that "the history of England has remained until lately a barren field, scarcely better explored than it was in the days of Carte or Hume," and that "henceforth the historian, here or

abroad, who undertakes to treat of any question connected with the period traversed by these Calendars must turn to them as his surest guides and most unerring authorities. There in cramped bundles and rolls dusty as papyri lie charters and official notices that once made mailed knights tremble and proud priests shake in their sandals. Now, the magic gone, the words powerless, they lie in their several bins in strange companionship."

The extreme care which the British government manifests in taking care of all of its public documents is quite remarkable, and access to them can only be obtained by special application to those who have the custody of them, and then on such terms and conditions as sometimes render it difficult to avail yourself of their contents. No one can obtain access to the old wills that are on file in Somerset house and take copies or memoranda of the same, and no one can go into the public record office and consult the documents there preserved, without first obtaining a permit from the custodian, and in case he wishes to copy old documents must obtain a permit from the government officer in whose department they are placed, and when made must be inspected by the officers in charge thereof, to see that they have not been mutilated or altered. Nothing will better illustrate this than the experience of Douglas Brymner, the archivist of the Canadian dominion, who went to London for the purpose of making copies of certain documents in the state-paper office relative to the early settlement of Canada.

In his report to the authorities of Canada in December, 1883, he, among other things, says:

"The state papers deposited in the public record office can be examined only in accordance with the rules laid down by the department to which they belong. With the strongest possible desire to interpose no obstacles in the prosecution of my searches, the deputy keeper of records and his assistants could only act as these rules directed. The obstacles their strict observance present to a thorough search may easily be seen when it is understood that, by the regulations, no papers belonging to the foreign office can be examined of a date subsequent to 1760, or by special permission, up to 1802; of the colonial office, to the same date (1760), the board of trade papers being included in the latter; of the treasury, to 1759, etc. In the case of a search being required for any special named subject, permission has sometimes been granted for access to papers subsequent to these dates, but as the investigations I was directed to make were of the most general nature, it was necessary to obtain general permission to examine all papers, down to the most recent date, for which leave could be secured. In the case of the colonial office papers this leave was most willingly granted by the earl of Derby, and his lordship also placed himself in communication with the other departments of state to obtain

for me the same privilege in regard to their papers. The foreign office on Aug. 27, informed the colonial office, in answer to my application, that I would be allowed to examine the papers down to 1815. There being, however, many documents subsequent to that date which it was most important should be accessible at Ottawa, I thought it desirable to make a further application, and, therefore, prepared the following memorandum. It will be seen by its contents how seriously these restrictions, if enforced, reduce the value of the paper as a state collection for deposit amongst the archives of Canada. One volume, 98, of the series 'America and West Indies,' containing Amherst's correspondence from January to November, 1763, has been entirely withheld from examination.

"MEMORANDUM AS TO RESTRICTIONS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

"All papers are subject to revision and probably to mutilation after copies have been taken.

"'The foreign office does not allow searches to be made among documents dated after 1815.

"'The whole of the treaty and boundary papers are, under this rule, inaccessible subsequent to that date.

"'The restrictions are not merely formal, but are acted upon by the officers of the record office, in obedience to the orders to that effect, received from the department of state.

"'Such precautions may be considered necessary in the case of private individuals or even of foreign governments. Where, however, the records of the dominion and province are concerned the existence of these rules is, I respectfully submit, open to serious objection. Copies of the papers are not desired for publication, but to be deposited among the archives as records of the history of the country, which should be full, complete, and authentic, containing every fact and all the details of events, so far as these have been placed on record in reports, correspondence, and other documents.

"'DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivest.

"'London, Sept. 11, 1883.

"This I placed in the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner, who at once urged the matter personally, with the result shown in the following official answer from the foreign office to the colonial office:

"'FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1883.—Sir—With reference to your letter of the 15th inst., I am directed by Lord Granville to inform you that his lordship has no objection to treating Mr. Brymner's case as an exceptional one, and to allowing him to have access to the foreign office papers deposited in the record office relating to Canada down to the year 1842, but that he is of opinion that he should not be allowed to take away copies of any papers without submitting them to the authorities of the record office in the first instance, and subsequently to the foreign office for the approval of Lord Granville.

"'His lordship also directs me to inform you that he desires it to be clearly understood that Mr. Brymner is not at liberty to copy any departmental minutes which he may find on the letters and dispatches in question. I am, etc.,

"'PHILLIP W. CURRIE,

"'The assistant under secretary of State, colonial office.'

"The permission thus obtained being permanent, or only to be revoked by any abuse of the privilege not likely to occur, one great difficulty has been removed out of the way of an examination of the state papers in the record office. There are still, as will be seen, some restrictions in force, which may, as I have already said, be necessary in the case of private individuals, but which, as they can scarcely apply to obtaining copies by the government of Canada of papers relating to the history of the dominion, will undoubtedly be removed on further application to that effect being made.

"By a similar application, permission was given to inspect the records and papers in the privy council; but I was unable to do more than visit the office and make a preliminary investigation, owing to the late date at which the privilege was granted. The permission is, as in other cases, not confined to the immediate time, but extends to investigation that may require to be made hereafter.

"The same remark applies to the leave granted, in answer to my application through the colonial office, by the board of management of the Royal institution, which contains a series of papers known as the Carleton or Dorchester collection. As the rooms were to be closed for a time I spent some hours there to satisfy myself as to the general character of the papers.

"Those I examined related chiefly to the transaction in which Carleton was engaged whilst in command in New York, etc., during the Revolutionary war. They will, I believe, repay careful examination on a future occasion, but I did not feel justified in entering upon a task that would interfere with the work of, for a time, more immediate concern. Besides, I believe that their contents will require to be compared carefully with those of state papers of the same period deposited in the record office."

The only person who ever obtained a general permit from the government to examine the state-paper office and to make copies of the same, including the departmental minutes on the same, so far as we know, is B. F. Stevens, Esq., who is, as we hereafter show, engaged in making fac-similes of papers relating to America from 1760 to 1783.

Among other priceless treasures the state paper office contains, is the original, uninjured "Domesday Book," compiled by order of William the Conqueror of England, which we were permitted to take in our hands and turn its leaves. It is written in a beautiful clerkly hand in close, fine characters in Norman French, and is in a

perfect state of preservation. It is in two volumes, the covers of which, experts say, are cut with due economy from the same skin of parchment. Bound in massive board covers it is kept with religious care under glass cases ordinarily, but when exhibited to us was taken from an iron chest, which was brought out of a vault and which seemed from its antique make to be as old as "Domesday" itself. These precious volumes are so carefully guarded, watched, and protected that they seem to suffer no decay, and will undoubtedly last till the crack of doom.

There is also preserved here the original papal bull sent to Henry VII. with a golden seal attached to it, the work of Benevenuto Cellini. The same collection contains the celebrated treaty of the "Cloth of Gold," the initial portrait of Francis I. being beautifully illuminated and the vellum volume adorned by an exquisite gold seal in the finest relievo, also by Benevenuto Cellini. The figures in this seal are so perfect in their finish that "even the knee-cap of one of the nymphs is shaped with the strictest anatomical accuracy." We were also shown the interesting "inventory books" relating to the foundation of Henry VII.'s chapel, and many very interesting documents and files of papers, relating to cases which had been tried and determined in the "Star Chamber" during the time of Elizabeth.

Here is a letter of Lord Bacon, among the latest he ever wrote. The style is cramped and the words and letters look more like Norman French than English, and require a good deal of study and attention to decipher the same. Here is the original of Archbishop Laud's "Memorables" of our late "dear and dread sovereign, Lord King James, of famous memory." Here are letters of Sir John Eliott, who died after a long imprisonment in the tower, a martyr to free speech, and many papers relating to him. Here, too, is a letter of Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterward earl of Strafford, besides many other documents written by him.

Here also are letters and papers of such eminent men as Sir William Apsley, Sir Henry Vane, Sir William St. Leger, Sir Thomas Love, Sir John Suckling, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Robert Heath, Sir Lewis Lewkenor of Buckingham, Secretaries Conway and Coke, Capt. Pennington, Sir John Hippisley, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir James Bagg, Capt. Richard Gyffard, Sackville Crow, and a multitude of others.

But it is impossible to go further into details in regard to this matter or trace out in consecutive order the many priceless documents and papers which have been here so carefully preserved and treasured up, but it may truthfully be said that this collection of "State Papers" has no parallel anywhere and may be classed as among the greatest curiosities in the world. Indeed the state paper office is about the only place that we know

of in all the world where you can be supplied with the raw material to make over or make up into history.

Ruskin says: "The only history worth reading is that written at the time of which it treats, the history of what was done and seen and heard out of the mouths of men who did and said. One fresh draught of such history is worth more than 1,000 volumes of abstracts, and reasonings, and suppositions, and theories, and I believe that as we get wiser we shall take little trouble about the history of nations who have left no distinct records of themselves, but spend our time only in the examination of the faithful documents which, in any period of the world, have been left either in the form of art or literature, portraying the scenes or recording the events which in those days were actually passing before the eyes of men." We agree with him.

New discoveries are being constantly made in regard to our own history, some of which antedate and some contemporaneous with the events of our own great revolution, which will yet astonish the world. One of our countrymen, B. F. Stevens, formerly of Vermont, who went to London many years ago and who has spent more than twenty years delving in the state paper office, showed us documents which he had discovered which will, we predict, when published, create a sensation. These documents will prove that while Franklin and his associates were employed at Paris and London some of the colonial agents that had been sent over to assist him and to keep their provinces informed of what was transpiring abroad, were actually in constant secret correspondence with the British foreign office, and under assumed names were betraying Franklin and his associates at every step and turn. Who these parties were and how all this perfidious diplomacy eventuated will one day come to light, but it has not yet been, and it may be some time before all will be revealed.

We looked over vast quantities of letters, documents, and papers pertaining to our early history and held in our hand the famous petition signed by Madison, Washington, and all of the great men of that period, which was addressed to the British government, setting forth the grievances of the people and asking that they be investigated and remedied, and which upon being received was ignominiously rejected by the secretary of foreign affairs, and which incident is referred to by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, wherein, after the close of a long series of outrages, he says: "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated insults."

There were several Americans present when this immortal petition was brought forth, and we examined it as a relic of the past with all the reverence that the faithful Moslems do the leaves of the Koran.

Mr. Stevens has made transcripts of

a vast number of the documents and papers relating to our colonial history and to the period of the revolutionary war which are of the most transcendent interest to all Americans, and which, we trust, will one day come into possession of the American government. They constitute a collection which has never been equaled and which has no parallel in this country. Their purchase has been most earnestly recommended by many of the first scholars and historians in the United States, and it should be done at an early date.

Since writing the foregoing we have received from Mr. Stevens a prospectus to a new enterprise relating to the original documents from which he has made his transcripts, and that he is to have them photographed and fac similes made and to furnish them to subscribers in volumes at a fixed price, so that all persons can have them who are willing to pay the price. We have examined specimens of the work and do not hesitate to say that we regard it as the most nearly perfect of anything that we ever saw. It is like taking up a whole section of the state paper office and transferring it to your own library, where you can examine its contents at your leisure. Mr. Stevens, in explaining his enterprise, says:

"It is proposed that each transcript shall be an absolute fac simile of its original, without any editorial words or explanation to alter its appearance as compared with its original, excepting an identifying mark and number for reference. A state paper often exists in more than one form, and frequently in several collections. The original may be found, say at London, while copies of it perhaps in cipher may be discovered at Paris, or The Hague, or in Spain, having been sent thither by an ambassador or a secret agent. Each copy was prepared for a special purpose to accomplish a certain end; whether that end was or was not attained, the means by which its object was affected, or the causes which prevented the expected results are often shown by memoranda and indorsements made upon it by the public minister through whose hands it passed. Those memoranda and indorsements are of the same historical value as the paper itself and enhance the value of it.

"The manuscripts in her majesty's public record office, in the British museum and in the French government offices, and at The Hague and in Spain, can not under any circumstances be removed from their respective depositories and can only be consulted by permission under official limitations; hence the impossibility to bring all these documents together for examination and collation. For these and similar reasons a separate statement should be made for each fac simile, indicating the location of its original, its duplicates, triplicates, etc, if any, whether printed or not, and if printed, where, with the differences between the copies and the one prin-

cipal or standard documents described in fac simile; a translation into English when the document originated in another language will also be added in a neat and legible handwriting.

"While every fac simile will in its caligraphy be in exact accordance with its original, a series, if made into volumes, would necessarily be put on papers of uniform size. Nearly all the manuscripts will require foolscap folio paper about 13½x8½ inches, some might go on quarto paper, but for a chronological arrangement I suggest that these be put on foolscap. A small percentage will require demy folio paper about 16x10 inches.

"Only a limited number will be produced by such photo, litho, photo-litho, or other fac-simile process as best lends itself to each document and to the respective archives. All documents to be within the limits and the dates of the great treaties of 1763 and 1783.

"About 500 pages, counting the blank portions, will make a thick, heavy volume, and I reckon this approximate unit of 500 pages as the average volume. The volumes I recommend are the well-filled, durable, and handsome book-looking cardboard boxes with leather-covered wood backs, cloth sides, and jointed flaps, the style in which I keep my own papers.

"The obstacles to doing any considerable quantity of fac-simile work have heretofore been considered to be insurmountable and grave restrictions and obstacles still exist and will constantly arise. Very few experts can, under the most favorable circumstances, work in each bureau, and at times impediments, till they can be got over, are likely to put all work in some bureaus in abeyance. Hence each volume of the work as delivered may necessarily be made up of documents from many sources in England, France, Holland, or Spain and of course at great expense. All documents fac-similed will be of real historic value, and the subjects or classes or the correspondence of definite writers or periods may perhaps be arranged and announced two or three volumes in advance after the first five volumes if subscribers desire to cooperate in indicating their preferences.

"The advantages of reproducing valuable manuscripts in fac simile have long been admitted. Students not only demand the most perfect texts of all historical documents, but also in the present day they demand the opportunity of consulting the original manuscript. This increasing tendency toward greater exactitude makes a duplicate preservation all the more important. The conditions of the manuscripts themselves, some of them decaying, and often almost illegible by faded ink, the great and unique value of the papers, the risk involved in constantly exposing them for examination by students from all parts of the world, the consequent wear and tear, and the contingency of fire, are also to be considered as

reasons for a duplicate reproduction of the originals.

"But most of all I think such fac simile reproductions important because no facilities exist in America for consulting the original manuscripts and the well known spirit of modern research will not be dependent upon desultory texts and casual references which is all we have to-day, while (it is a safe prophecy) to-morrow this spirit of great exactness will refuse anything that is not a certified transcript, giving the preference always to a veritable fac simile of the original.

"This fac simile work, with the proposed references, collations, and translations, can only be carried out with the aid of my great indexes, which bring the description of the American papers now scattered through so many archives into one homogeneous collection.

"This index is not only a list of the manuscripts and documents in the order in which they now exist, with their approximate dimensions and with descriptions of each paper, as far as convenient, by number, date, place of origin, writer, addressee, language, whether signed, original, duplicate, etc., with memoranda of indorsements, official minutes, uses, inclosures, etc., but it gives also a brief resume (in English) of each paper, with cross-references to duplicates, if any, and when printed in full or in extracts it states where and to what extent printed, and it also comprises the information in chronological and alphabetical arrangements. If the subscribers want my indexes I shall be happy to supply them when they are completed."

The price which he has fixed for the volumes of fac similes is not at all unreasonable and is for: 1. One volume of the fac similes, $25. 2. Five volumes of the fac similes, $20 a volume. 3. Five volumes of the fac similes and continuation until countermanded, $20 a volume. It will be one of the greatest curiosities of the age, and every man who can afford it should have a set to ornament his library or parlor, as the most unique and original collection of Americana in the world. Every state and public library at least, should have these fac similes bound in volumes, as they constitute as we have said the very sources of history.

And now a word in closing with the members of the general assembly of the State of Illinois. Edward Everett once said that there is no man of any cultivation who does not take some interest in what was done by his forefathers; who does not desire to obtain some knowledge of what took place in former times on the spot where he was born, and to trace the fortunes of the race to which he belongs and of the races which preceded it and with which his own is in any way connected. This feeling is not the exclusive growth of civilized life. The aboriginal tribes of our continent, who have no monuments to guide their minds in looking back to the history of the past, to give precision and life to their recollections, manifest a strong attachment to the

spot where they and their ancestors have for generations been seated, though it is but an opening in the woods or a carrying place round the falls of a river. All their rude learning, if it can claim that title, consists of vague traditions of the tribe, and where some progress has been made toward a written record, as in the historical paintings of the Aztecs, similar traditions are almost the only thing attempted to be thus embodied in a sensible form.

This interest in the lives, characters, and exploits of our ancestors forms no small part of the sentiment of patriotism. It is natural, generous, and unselfish. It is not only pardonable, but it is our duty to indulge it. We should defraud the good men of other times of the best part of their reward, and we should thus take away one of the strongest incentives to good conduct, if we did not on every suitable occasion take a pride and a pleasure in commemorating them.

But how is it with the average Illinois man? And how is it with the State of Illinois? We do not think that the descendants of the pioneers have any less attachment to the soil that they were born on than other men—neither do we believe that they have any less reverence for the memory of their ancestors than other men; but it is a fact that no state in this Union has been so derelict in its duty, so careless and indifferent as to the care and custody of its state papers, and done so little to preserve its early local history as the State of Illinois.

It has seemed from the beginning to be wholly regardless of its documents and state papers, for when, at a very early period, they had accumulated to a considerable extent, they were accounted a burden, and of so little consequence that very many valuable books and documents which had been contributed to the state by the United States Government were by an act of the general assembly bestowed upon the county of Randolph, which were afterwards burned up and lost. The public "records and territorial proceedings of the council" which once existed in manuscript, some in books, and some in detached parcels and bundles have, as we were informed by the late William H. Brown, cashier of the old State bank (who was perfectly conversant with the subject) been sadly despoiled and thousands of letters and papers stolen or destroyed. There never was much system in keeping the public records in this state, but they were left open and exposed to the public at all times. Those who remember the "canal script frauds" will readily call to mind the fact that on that occasion it was discovered that all of the canceled "canal scripts" and "canal bonds" were kept in the basement of the state house in open boxes, without the slightest restraint whatever in regard to the same, and but very little restraint has ever been exercised toward keeping out intruders from the public documents and papers in the secretary of state's office, treasurer and auditor's office until a comparatively recent

date, and it is a wonder that we have any documents of the times when the state capital was at Kaskaskia and Vandalia left. It seems never to have occurred to our people that it would be a proper thing to publish anything relating to our early annals or our early history, for up to this moment not one single document or paper relating thereto has been printed by the state.

Not one single letter or line which records the acts and doings of the early pioneers of this state; not one single entry made by the early governors in their journals, of executive action; and not one single thing relating to the proceedings of the Territorial council or the officers of the same has ever been published. All of the acts and proceedings of the Territorial council except a few statutes and official communications remain hidden and unknown.

The proceedings of the Constitutional convention held in 1818 have never seen the light, and all of our early history is buried in obscurity if not oblivion.

The Mississippi valley has seemingly been selected as the chosen muster ground of the most varied elements of human culture brought together from all the civilized nations of the earth. At the beginning almost of our struggle for independence, the Bourbons of France and Spain, acting in concert with England, attempted to set bounds to our dominion by establishing a chain of posts along the left bank of the Mississippi and to hold in subjection the entire Illinois country. At this juncture Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of Virginia, raised a small force of 150 men, penetrated the then western wilderness, passed stelthily by Fort Massac, and July 4, 1778, fell upon the garrison at Kaskaskia and wrested the best part of the temperate zone from foreign domination and annexed it to Virginia. He followed this up some months after by crossing in the dead of winter "the drowned lands" of the Wabash and taking Vincennes.

Virginia, in consequence of this conquest, laid claim to all of the country lying north and west of the Ohio, but Clark died neglected, poor and unrequited. The whole country was organized into a county called the "County of Illinois," and Illinois became the frontier county of Virginia. Why should not the achievements of George Rogers Clark be remembered and a statue erected to his memory? The only tribute that Illinois has ever paid to his memory is to name a distant county after him and a highway in the city of Chicago, Clark street. But the statute of Virginia organizing this state into a county, has never to our knowledge been published or printed by this state, and was for the first time we believe, published in this state in the columes of a periodical owned and controlled by a member of the present general assembly, whose recent great work on "The American Indian" takes rank with the best histories of

the age. The pioneers are all fast passing away, and with them sinks into oblivion much of the local history of our state.

We have in our own short life been associated with several whose lives began before this state was admitted into the Union. We have heard the story of the early days of Illinois from the lips of one who traversed the state from the headwaters of the Kankakee to St. Louis without ever seeing the face of a white man. We sat in the constitutional convention of 1862, with the Hon. Ben Edwards, the son of Ninian Edwards the elder, the first governor of the state, and in 1869-70 with John Dement, who was present at the treaty of peace between the United States and Black Hawk and the Prophet. But they are all gone. We appeal to you in a language which letters can not shape, which sounds can not convey, and which speaks directly to the heart, to do something to commemorate the hardships and struggles of the early pioneers and to appropriate a sufficient amount of money to collect at once the history of their lives —to produce such documents in this country, in Canada, and in Europe, as pertains to our state as an integral portion of the great northwest, as will bring before our people the story ot the pioneers.

In the national archives at Ottawa, Ont., is a mass of documents and papers which unfold all the early efforts of the French and English to take possession and control this portion of the Mississippi valley. They are almost unknown to the people of this state, and they are of the most transcendent interest and importance. Some beginning ought to be made, and that too, at once, to present us with at least a fragment of our history. We owe something to the memory of our fathers and mothers, and we ought to do something toward preserving and publishing memorials which shall commemorate their acts and deeds. We are in this respect far behind all of our sister states. The editor of "the Calendars of Virginia" in his introduction to one of that series, in speaking of this subject, among other things, says that as far back as the year 1814, the Historical society of New York, sent up to the legislature of that State, through their distinguished vice-president, De Witt Clinton, a memorial drawn by his own hand, in behalf of the perishing records of the commonwealth. This document presented in strong terms the urgency and importance of the measures suggested. It appealed to the patriotism of a people whose state pride should prompt them at once to secure the history from threatened oblivion. The eloquent author called upon the state to assist the society he represented "in drawing from their dark abodes documents that would illume the obscure, explain the doubtful, and embalm the memories of the good and great."

This effort was not in vain—funds sufficient to carry out the purpose suggested were at once appropriated;

competent persons were employed to translate the earliest records of the colony while under the Dutch, and agents were sent abroad to collect in England, Holland, and France, original documents and copies of everything relating to the history of the Empire State of America.

At a subsequent period, and after the materials had been collected, a proper person was appointed "to compile the documentary history of New York," which work is now to be found in an imposing array of folio volumes upon the shelves of many state libraries. Other American commonwealths in the meantime have not been idle. The Historical society of Massachusetts, has rescued from loss most of the records of that ancient colony and influential state. They have been collected, printed, and bound in series, each one of which consists of numerous volumes. The Historical society and other agencies of that state were stimulated to this action by occurrences the like of which will be seen to have taken place in Virginia at different epochs of her history. The burning of the State-house at Boston, the destruction of part of old Cambridge College and of certain private residences had involved the loss of many valuable documents.

Convinced by such disasters that no depository at that time was free from danger, it was wisely determined to multiply copies of their records through the printing press. As late even as the year 1851 the executive of Pennsylvania, by special message to the legislature of that state, set forth the great importance of preserving the perishing records of a commonwealth whose history is so intimately connected with that of her sister communities. The case was put in terms so strong that a committee was at once appointed to consider the subject. Their report was satisfactory. Authority to collect, arrange, and publish was at once given, and now the documentary history of Pennsylvania appears in more than a dozen large volumes, beginning at the year 1664, and coming down to the latest dates. Maryland has accomplished much, and the states of Georgia and Louisiana have not been idle. The records of the latter have been preserved in part, dating back to the time when the royal standard of Spain was first set up in the Floridas, then stretching to the waters of the Mississippi, and even to "the Illinois," down to the date of Bienville's settlement of New Orleans under the French rule, and to the period of the American revolution. In this connection her history bears important relations to that of the western limits of the colony of Virginia.

We do not overlook the fact that former legislatures have been liberal to vote appropriations to erect monuments to the dead and the living, and we commend their patriotism and lofty enthusiasm, if not their taste. Illinois was at an early day the home of popular eloquence, and here it was that Lincoln and Douglas first achieved

distinction and afterward immortality; but the days of popular eloquence have passed and nothing now can bind the generations of men together but the recollections of those whose characters, actions, and principles leave an influence on human society of such a nature as will cause them to be remembered by an enlightened, virtuous and free people.

One hundred years ago the spot on which the capital of the state of Illinois is now situated was a wilderness, and the solitude of nature reigned supreme. The American pioneer who had just parted company with Boone in his wanderings through the blue-grass region of Kentucky, followed the "buffalo roads" to the Mississippi. It is here that the Spaniards and the French had each set up their standards and which had in turn been wrested from them by Great Britian, and that armed garrisons existed at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, but the settlements were few and far between. Kentucky was organized into a county of Virginia in 1776.

In October, 1778, the Legislature of Virginia, in assuming formal control over the Illinois country, declared that "all the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia who are actual settlers there or who shall hereafter be settled on the west side of the Ohio shall be included in the district of Kentucky, which shall be called Illinois county." Thus it was that our relations with Kentucky became at a very early period so intimate and her history as well as that of Indiana became interwoven with that of our own.

To recapitulate, the state of Illinois ought to publish a calendar of state papers and documents commencing:

1. With the patent of King James to Sir Thomas Gates and George Somers in 1606—for the establishment of the first colony in North America—and to Thomas Harham and Raleigh Gilbert and others to found a second colony.

2. Next the charter of 1609 to Robert, earl of Salisbury, and others, wherein he granted to him "all those lands, countries and territories situate, lying, and being in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast to the northwest 200 miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort all along the sea coast to the southward 200 miles, and all that space and circuit of land lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest."

3. The documents and papers relating to Louisiana so far as they pertain to Illinois.

4. The documents and papers which are in the state paper office at Ottawa, Canada, relating to the occupation of the northwestern territory by the French and English.

5. All of the documents and papers relating to Illinois which are found in the archives of Virginia, including a full and complete account of the conquest of Illinois by George Rogers Clark.

6. All of the documents and papers and proceedings of the territorial council of the Indian territory while we were a part of Indiana, and under the jurisdiction of its territorial council.

7. All of the statutes, orders, and proceedings of our own territorial council.

8. All of the Edwards papers and letters and correspondence which passed between Ninian Edwards and the officers of the United States government relating to Illinois; and also all his letters and correspondence with his contemporaries.

9. The act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, organizing the territory of Illinois into "the county of Illinois" in 1778.

10. All of the acts and proceedings of the early governors of Illinois, including the minutes made by them of their acts from time to time. It appears not to be generally known that our early governors kept minutes of their acts and doings; but they did do so, and among the quaintest and most interesting records and memorials will be found entries made by them relating to their appointments to office of various persons afterward distinguished in our history.

11. The proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1818, with a brief memoir of the few pioneers that composed it. Also brief memoirs of the early governors and first judges of the territory and of the state.

12. In addition to these things there are a number of very rare pamphlets and accounts of travelers who penetrated into this western wilderness at a very early day which might be properly incorporated into these annals, together with an account of some of the very first white men that took up their abode here. In this way we can alone surpass the Indian tribes who died and left no sign.

The forces and conditions that have brought out the peculiar character of the northwestern people, and through them have acted upon the national life of this country are worthy of our most profound attention. If Illinois had done nothing more than to contribute to this world's history, the immortal Lincoln, she would have done something toward impressing upon the attention of mankind a higher standard of civilization and of humanity than ever before existed. But if he was the best type of "backwoods life" we all know that no man ever lived who had a greater appreciation of the advantages of education and of the power of knowledge than he did, and if the legislature of Illinois wishes to do something that will forever perpetuate his memory over and beyond anything ever yet proposed, it will be to make provision for the erection of a mammoth structure which shall combine the best features of modern art and architecture, to be devoted to a library, to a museum, with all of the relics and mementos of the war, with galleries of paintings, with ample spaces for the busts, the statues, and portraits of our great men and of the pioneers, and

with everything that can illustrate our history and perpetuate the memories of those who have lived and died for their country, and which shall be known throughout the world as "Lincoln Hall."

The state of Illinois has arrived at that period in her history when she should do something worthy of her name and of the proud position that she occupies among the great American commonwealths. She can afford to erect a building which shall rival the British museum, the state paper office in London, the National gallery, the Louvre, or St. George's hall at Liverpool. The State of Illinois can well afford to gather at its capital the memorials of her pioneers and of her great men as examples to all future generations, and to collect there a library which shall rival anything now extant in this country. It would be carrying out the spirit of ordinance of 1787, which declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The rapid growth of this country and the state has brought into unusual association those opposite feelings and relations which belong respectively to ancient and modern states, and which were never before combined in one.

The torch of enlightened liberty originally kindled at the altars of Jamestown and Plymouth, and long ago transmitted across the mountains, is still traveling onward and onward through the wide west. It requires no stretch of the imagination to apply the beautiful language by which the poet has described the revival of freedom among the nations of the older world :

"I saw the expecting regions stand
To catch the coming flame in turn ;
I saw from ready hand to hand
The bright but struggling glory burn,
And each as she received the flame
Lighted her altar with its ray ;
Then smiling to the next who came,
Speeded it on its sparkling way."

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

VERSIONS OF THE BIBLE.*

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT VERSIONS AND EDITIONS.

XXV.

1629.

The Holy Bible (King James Version) was printed by Thomas and John Buck, printers to the University of Cambridge. This edition appeared in small folio. A copy is in the possession of R. F. Kelker, Harrisburgh, Pa. During this year Ruyl's manuscripts of the Bible were sent to Holland and printed in Malayan with the Dutch version at Enkhuyzen.

1630.

The Ferrara edition of the Old Testament was revised and corrected by Manasseh ben Israel and printed in Indeo-Spanish at Venice.

The first eight mo. impression of the Welsh Bible was printed in London. This small octavo contained, besides the Old and the New Testaments, the Apocrypha, the Book of Common Prayer, and a metrical version of the Psalms. Prys, archdeacon of Merioneth, was the translator of this Psalter which is now generally used in the Welsh churches. An edition of the Bible was printed in English at London by Norton and Hill, printers to the King.

Another edition of Luther's Bible was published, and an edition of Zetner's Strasburg Bible appeared.

A version of the Old and New Testaments was made by Casper Ulenberg under the patronage of Ferdinand, archbishop of Cologne.

An edition of the Bible was printed in English at London by Barker.

An edition of the Bible was printed in Hebrew at Amsterdam Laurentic. The second Epistle of Peter, second and third of John, Jude, and Revelation, were published by Pococke, who found them in a manuscript belonging to the Bodleian Library. These books have been appended to the Peshito in some printed editions, but there is no indication that they were of the ancient version, as they are inferior to it in point of purity, style, and fidelity.

The Lord's Prayer has been illustrated by Pierre Bernard, and as it comes under no particular date, it is given here.

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Our Father—
By right of creation,
By bountiful provision,
By gracious adoption,
Who art in heaven—
The throne of thy glory,
The portion of thy children,
The temple of thy angels;
Hallowed be thy name—
By the thoughts of our hearts,
By the words of our lips,
By the works of our hands;
Thy kingdom come—
Of Providence to defend us,
Of grace to refine us,
Of glory to crown us;
Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven—
Toward us without resistance,
By us without complaint,
Universally without exception,
Eternally without declension;
Give us this day our daily bread—
Of necessity for our bodies,
Of eternal life for our souls;
And forgive us our trespasses—
Against the commands of thy law,
Against the grace of thy gospel;
And forgive them that trespass against us—
By defaming our characters,
By embezzling our property,
By abusing our persons;
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil—
Of overwhelming afflictions,
Of worldly enticements,
Of Satan's devices,
Of error's seductions,
Of sinful affections;
For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever.
Thy kingdom governs all,
Thy power subdues all,
Thy glory is above all.
Amen.
As it is in thy purposes
So it is in thy promises,
So be it in our prayers,
So it shall be to thy praise.

It is not out of place anywhere in this series of papers to remark that there appears to be a division of sentiment in the Presbyterian Church as to whether the Bible in every part is verbally and literally inspired. It is claimed by some that every statement and circumstance must be necessarily and exactly true, while others hold that it contains errors. Some say that the Bible cannot contain errors when it is inspired, and to prove an error in Scripture is to contradict not only our doctrine, but the Scripture claims, and therefore its inspiration in making those claims. Others affirm that no such claim is made by Scripture for itself. The former class present, as an evidence that they are right, the text: "All Scripture is given of inspiration of God," and the latter class dispute the rendering of the passage. The first say that as Scripture is inspired it must be inerrant, and the second, ask to be told precisely the nature of the inspiration, whether it is literal, verbal, or substantial. The first, ask if Paul does not say that he and his fellow apostles speak things revealed by God through the Spirit, not in words which the reason of man teacheth, but which the Spirit teacheth? The second, answer that it does not necessarily imply that the spoken discourses of Paul were literally and verbally inerrant. The one ask

again, if there is the smallest error in the Bible how can we trust it in greater things? The others, say they should be sorry to believe that the trustworthiness of the Bible rests upon such a flimsy foundation as literal accuracy in details, and that inspiration does not mean literal inerrancy. The first add, that in their opinion this talk about errors is a mere fancy of those miserable higher critics, who are bent upon undermining the authority of the Scripture. The second, ask if it is fair to charge critical scholars, who attempt to sift traditional views of inspiration, with animosity toward the Scriptures, when they are not surpassed by any persons in love and reverence for the Bible? They only ask that facts shall be met with facts, as they do not pin their faith upon generalities. They claim to know the Bible well, and they threaten to knock generalities sky high with hard facts.

They are not satisfied to have their opposers march up to this great question of inspiration with merely a general assertion, founded on an abstract conception of inspiration. They say there are many inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the Bible, but they are not serious, and do not affect, in the least degree, their reverence for the Bible, nor their acceptance of it as their rule of faith and practice. They further say that for the Apostolic writers, the sacred Scriptures were the writings of Moses, and of the prophets. Paul quotes the Old Testament frequently, and quotes mostly from the Septuagint, and in some of these quotations he does not agree either with the Septuagint or the Hebrew. In other cases it appears that the Septuagint and the Hebrew do not agree, therefore there must be an inaccuracy somewhere, and yet Paul quotes the Septuagint as Holy Scripture. Out of 275 Old Testament passages quoted by Christ and the Apostles, only ninety agree verbally with the Septuagint, while in thirty-seven of the ninety the Septuagint differs from the Hebrew. If these passages are inspired,says Rev. Dr. Vincent, from whom this information has been obtained, inspiration must certainly be something else than literal accuracy and verbal inerrancy. The chronological order of the narratives, as given in the Gospels, show differences which no ingenuity has ever been able to recognize.

Take for example the case of the inscription over the Cross, which each of the four Evangelists states differently. If inspiration means verbal, literal accuracy, three of those four statements are not inspired, assuming that the fourth is correct. It does not, however, affect the truthfulness of the narrative, but the discrepancy must be reconciled if the theory of verbal inerrancy is to be sustained. There is the story of the centurion and his sick servant. Matthew says the centurion came to Jesus; Luke says he sent elders of the Jews. Matthew says that the centurion personally protested his unworthiness, but Luke says that he sent friends with that message. The

differences are not material, but both are not literally accurate. So again, Matthew says there were two demoniacs at Gerasa, while Mark and Luke say there was only one. Matthew says that two blind men met Jesus as he was going out from Jericho. Mark says he was going out but that there was one blind man, and that he met Jesus as he was approaching Jericho. Paul says to the Corinthians that twenty-three thousand Israelites fell in the wilderness, but in Numbers it is stated there were twenty-four thousand. Such variations need not lessen confidence in the Bible, for inspiration is altogether too large and divine a thing to turn on such trifles. Granting that such discrepancies exist, say the first, we know that they cannot be errors of the inspired writers, and if we only had the original autographs, free from the mistakes or omissions of copyists or translators, we should find them accurate and consistent, and therefore, they must have been inerrant. Their opposers say that not a single item of proof can be brought forward from Scripture, or from any other authoritative source, to show that any absolutely inerrant autographs of the Bible ever existed. A study of the history, such as there is, of the formation of the New Testament documents, enables one to realize that there is no knottier problem than the origin of the Gospels, and it is quite apparent that even the scholarship of the church has not yet reached an agreement on that point. The Oral, the Dependence, and the Protevangelium hypotheses, and the crysalis, Mark as well as Matthew, the question of the Greek or Hebrew Matthew, the testimonies of Jerome and Papias, and the modern German's controversy over the original source, all these says Dr. Vincent, are enough to cause an intellectual paralysis. In the face of such a state of things it does seem a little absurd to assert so positively the precise character of the original autographs. Luke seems to have used original documents, but whatever they were, he says that he wrote his Gospel because they were imperfect. This whole matter of the original autographs of the Gospels, in short, is very nebulous. More than this. If the views of the parties of the first part are correct, if humanity, as we believe, needs an inspired, written revelation from God, if inspiration necessarily implies literal inerrancy, and if, accordingly, God originally transmitted his revelation in inerrant autographs then it does seem strange, utterly inexplicable, that these inerrant documents should have been kept hidden so effectually that no one has ever been able to discover them, and that the whole range of literature contains no notice of their existence. If the New Testament, for instance, must be absolutely inerrant in order to be inspired, its inerrancy is quite as indispensible to the people of this day as to believers of the second and third centuries, and inerrancy ought therefore to attach to the whole process of transmission. Not only the original writers

but every copyist and translator and printer from the very beginning should be divinely guarded against error. That God should insist on a verbally inerrant written revelation, should give one, and then throw it upon the world without further protection, at the mercy of innumerable transcribers and printers, Dr. Vincent adds is inconceivable. We have no manuscript of the New Testament earlier than the fourth century. The earliest manuscripts are corrected by later hands, and no two of them agree verbally. As early as the second century, the quotations of Irenæus and Clement show that there were differences between the Eastern and the Western texts, and with all the prodigious labor expended by texual critics, the various readings are numbered by hundreds. These variations, it is true, are not important, and the whole matter can be settled by producing the inerrant original autographs. Meanwhile, until these are forthcoming, the existing Bible contains discrepancies and errors. This does not prevent Christians, however, from accepting it as their rule of faith and life, and as the revelation of our Lord and Saviour.

An unknown writer, viewing this subject in another light, truly says:

"Errors have been made in translating the Bible into various languages, and mistakes have been made by printers in setting up the type, but it cannot be said that God did not give a perfect Bible because errors of this sort are inevitable; nor should it be assumed that when 'Holy men of old spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost,' still they made mistakes. A translation being only the work of men, may contain errors, but it must not be said that God's original deliverance of His word was faulty. If we believe that God wrote, or caused words to be written, so that His word came to mankind, we are bound to believe the Bible was given perfect to the world. Christian teachers, instead of teaching the assumptions of 'higher critics,' would do better to strengthen the faith of mankind in the great fundamental truth which underlies all religion, that He who is infinite in wisdom and knowledge, has spoken to man, and His word is perfect, as he is perfect, and that our Bible is even yet what we have always known it to be in every material particular and for all reasonable purposes, a faithful transcription of the perfect word which God originally gave to man."

CHARLES W. DARLING.

(*To be continued.*)

THE OHIO BEAR, AND THE OHIO PIONEER.

"We had lots of fun with the bars, and sometimes the bars had fun with us," was the laconic confession of Uncle Abe McIlrath, the Ohio hunter, as he dropped into reminiscences of pioneer days. When "Steve" Curran and the short-tailed black bear made their famous run through Mansfield village, it would have been difficult for even Uncle Abram to have told which side the hilarity was on. "Steve" was down by the spring hewing clapboards for a pioneer cabin, and had left his coat and dinner on a stump near by. Looking over in that direction, in a pause of labor, he saw a big bear on his haunches, and comfortably making way with the corn bread and cold pork in the dinner pail.

Curran was not braver than most men, but he was hungry, and did not admire cold-blooded larceny even in a bear. He yelled his objections, but they had no effect. Then he marched over with his axe. Bruin showed fight, but at a clip from the axe threw down the stolen goods, and went off on a run. As he was heading toward the little village, Curran dropped his weapon and started in pursuit. As a sprinter he was in better training than the bear, which he soon caught by the tail, and thus connected they came sweeping down the main street, the bear in a great fright and "Steve" yelling for a gun. As several men rushed out, Bruin made a turn to one side, the tail-hold slipped, and the man was sent tumbling in the mud, while the bear dashed into a ravine beyond town and escaped.

Dan Hoover, over in Miffin township, had a sharper experience a few days later, but came out in better shape because he had a load of "bar's" meat to show for it. In passing through the woods he found his dog and a fat bear in conflict, and picking up a club went to the rescue. Catching a leg of the bear in his powerful grasp, he placed it across his knee and broke it, and after that the three-cornered fight was soon brought to an end. On another occasion the same dog treed something that Dan supposed was a coon, but when he climbed into a small maple and came face to face with a huge and savage black bear, he concluded it was not a good season for coons, and slid to the ground and made tracks for home.

The early Ohio bear loved fat pork with all the strength of a most robust appetite. To this fact young Washington Chein, the son of an early settler owed his life. Sent to look for the cows, he was chased by a bear, and for safety climbed a dogwood

tree that was too small for Bruin to mount. The brute considered a moment and began gnawing at the roots of the tree, but before he had made much headway a fat hog came along, and he went off in pursuit. Another big bear showed that he was not beyond dining upon a plump baby, if his plans could be made to work. Mrs. Hibner lived in log house, with an immense chimney at one end. One day while busy at work she heard a noise, and looking around was startled to see a big black paw reaching through an opening by the chimney. She had placed the baby on a blanket near the fire, and a bear was endeavoring to reach it. The child was hastily removed, and the bear went away. Two young men who turned the tables and went after baby bear had better luck. Their dogs treed a cub, which they shot, and it fell to the ground, and set up a piteous cry. The mother rushed out of a thicket and to the rescue, and as both boys had emptied their guns they were in a serious fix, when their dogs came up with a fierce attack, and chased the mother back into the woods. The boys carried the cub home, and had roast meat for dinner. One Alex McKee, in searching for a Knox county pigeon roost, was sent up a tree by a bear that attacked him, grasped his foot as he went up, and so terribly lacerated it that he was a cripple for life. As John Robinson and his sons were digging potatoes one evening at dusk, they heard the squealing of a pig in the thicket, and soon a small boy came along and said that he had seen "a man with a black coat on running away with a hog." Uncle John took his gun and started off in pursuit of the "man," shot him through the heart, and had a fine "bar's skin" to show that he had not committed homicide. Although the pig was eaten badly along the back, it recovered, and raised a fine family that grew fat under the nut trees of the Richland bottoms.

The old settlers who reached their prime thirty years ago, had many stories to tell of the courage, cunning and strategy of the common black bear with which Ohio was originally infested. Jefferson township was for a long time the foraging ground of one old rascal that for several seasons no one could corner or kill. He made a descent upon John Leedy's pig pen when John was away, but at the first squeal of terror, Mrs. Leedy seized the old rifle and gave her little son the axe, and started to the rescue. "Old Sign," the family dog, went along, and when she saw the same bear that had been around before, she made a dash for it, and the bear took to the woods. Mrs. Leedy sent a bullet from the old flint-lock after him, but it went wide of the mark. A few days later the bear came back, but before he could get into the pen the hog sent up the usual cry for help. Mr. Leedy went out with his gun; Bruin reared up and eyed him for a moment, swinging his big paws in the air, debating

whether he should fight or run. The gun was fired, and the bear turned and ran, and in the gathering darkness escaped. Although wounded, he lived until the next winter, when he had a rough and tumble hugging match with William Simmons and was killed. Seven or more balls were found in various parts of his body, showing that he was a veteran and had passed through many a hot fight.

An instance of bear mother-love was witnessed by the Oldfield boys, who had set a trap baited with deer meat, at a hollow of a tree. In the morning the trap was gone, but had left a trail which the boys easily followed. After proceeding a few rods they heard a cry as of a child in trouble, and immediately in front of them, the face of a huge bear appeared above the brush and nettles. One of the boys took steady aim and fired, and the bear fell dead. A cub was in the trap, which had caught on a root and held it there; and the mother, thinking her youngster was sick, had carefully gathered a pile of leaves about it.

One pioneer mother on her way to the house from the spring, saw what she supposed was a large dog, until he scrambled up a tree, when she made haste to get home as soon as possible. Peter Miller, but seventeen years of age, started to go from Sheffield to his father's home at Avon; when half way there he came across an old bear and two cubs. It was believed then that a bear could not climb a tree, and when young Peter saw the mother coming for him, he made for a small, smooth elm, and went up as rapidly as he could. The bear followed him. He climed as far as he thought it prudent to go, and when she came near enough began to kick her in the head. She grappled his foot, lost her hold on the tree, and fell to the ground, lacerating the foot terribly. The feelings of young Miller may be imagined when she immediately started up again. When she came near enough he used the other foot with the same result, and again she went to the ground, only to make the ascent for the third time. As she again clutched the boy, he lost his hold, and both went tumbling down together. When they struck, the bear was somewhat frightened and backed off to take her bearings, a truce the boy improved by making a dash for home. The bear did not follow, and he reached Avon, hatless, shoeless, and his feet in a shocking condition. The neighbors went out in search of the bear, but failed to find her.

George Stilson's experiences in making a hunter out of a cur dog, used to be related with hilarity by the fur-capped hunters of the Mahoning valley. Aided by a boy he was busy in getting out timber, the dog lying asleep on his coat near by. Suddenly the sharp report of a rifle rang out on the air, and a bear came rushing into the opening directly toward them. Stilson thought the chance had now come to train his dog, which was

urged to the attack, and ran in front of the bear and attempted to seize it. But he soon found himself in a huge embrace, and his voice was heard no more forever. Stilson grasped his axe and went in to the rescue. The bear dropped the dog and made for the man, who in turn dropped his axe and started on a run. Away they went, around a large poplar tree, the frightened boy standing on some fallen timber and yelling, "Run, Uncle George! Run like a whitehead or he'll have you!" When Stilson was about out of breath and ready to drop, the hunter's dog came up and made a diversion by grabbing the bear by the leg, and before the fight had gone very far the hunter came upon the scene and ended it by a well directed shot.

Polly Reed, who was but eleven years of age, was sent out toward evening to look for the cows. She saw a big black fellow across the ravine. When he saw her he reared up on his hind-legs and growled, but made no effort to follow her as she tucked her little skirts about her and made a bee line for home. Mrs. Hugh Smith found a bear in her pig pen, and grasped a club and pounded him so vigorously over the head that he was glad to climb out and make for the wood. Josiah Dalby, on his way home from Youngstown, found a cub in his path, and determined to take it home. He had not gone far before it began to whimper, which brought the mother out of the brush with month open and hair up. Josiah preferred losing his prize to a fight, but the cub refused to loosen the grip it had taken on its captor's arm. With a desperate effort, he broke its hold, and, to use his own words, "threw the little devil into the mother's face."

Then the fight commenced. The man attempted to climb a tree, but when he would ascend a few feet the bear would pull him back with such energy that she tore the soles from his shoes and gashed his feet so that he was lame for the rest of his life. As luck would have it he picked up a long splinter, and as she again came at him, he sunk it deep in her nose. While she was working it out he managed to get to the top of the tree, where the bear did not attempt to follow him. He was faint from the loss of blood, but managed to make his cries heard at the nearest cabin, whose occupants came to his rescue. More fortunate was "Uncle Josh" Danforth, of Farmington, who was up on a log chopping when a bear came toward him; he simply chopped so fast that the chips flew into Bruin's eyes and drove him away.

"Old" Wheeler and Ichabod Merritt one day tracked a bear to a large hollow white-wood stump, in the Gustavus swamp. The stump was too large and smooth for a man to climb, so they cut a tree and made it so fall as to lean against it. Merritt climbed up the inclined plane to the top, and pointed his rifle into the hollow and discharged it. Ere he could load again

the bear came rushing out and made for the hunter, who only eluded her clutches by climbing out on a frail limb of the tree he had cut. Meanwhile Wheeler, safe on the ground, grew so excited that he forgot to use his own gun, but jumped up and down and yelled "Oh dear! You'll be killed! You'll be killed!" Meanwhile another hunter, who had heard the noise, came rushing up and with one shot brought the bear to the ground. A hole was chopped in the stump and two fat cubs captured.

The children on their way home from Liberty school were compelled to pass through a piece of woods. One day a bear came out and stood near the path. A brave girl of thirteen, the eldes in the party, put the little ones before her and hurried them toward home. The bear, fortunately, was engaged on a remnant of lately alive pork it had captured in the woods, and did not follow.

The black bear was sometimes inclined to be sociable. One Bacon owned a dog good for nothing in the world but his bark, which was earsplitting and never ceasing. Hearing the bark with a volume of sound a little stronger than usual, Bacon went into the woods where it was being poured forth, and saw the dog face to face with a long-legged, white-faced bear. The two animals were about a rod apart, and seemed to be enjoying each other's society. As soon as the bear saw the man, it ran off, the dog following. Bacon had no gun, and when he started to the house for one, the dog turned about and followed him; and they had hardly reached home when the bear came trotting after—presumedly to see what had become of the dog. Two women of Geneva, who had had more experience with broomsticks than guns, heard a bear in their pig pen at night. They took an old musket, poured an immense charge of powder in it, rammed home a bullet and sallied forth, one carrying the gun and the other a torch. Taking a steady aim the gun-bearer fired, and was kicked over into the weeds, while the bear marched off with a fat shoat under his arm. A couple of men in charge of a sugar camp in Geauga, found the syrup stolen from the kettle in which it had been left over night on three successive occasions. Suspecting the thief, they poured a liberal allowance of whiskey in the syrup, and awaited developments. When they awoke in the morning, there lay a bear near them, unconsciously drunk. He never came out of the stupor, a few blows of the axe putting an end to him. When Mrs. Margaret King was on her way home, on horseback, from a visit to a neighbor's, she saw a playful little black animal in the path, and dismounting, picked it up. It gave an outcry, and a huge bear rushed from the thicket. Mrs. King threw down the cub, and sprang into the saddle and dashed away in the very nick of time, while the mother bear took up her youngster by the

nape of the neck, and trotted away into the woods.

The Rev. Josiah Badger, the first missionary of the Western Reserve, went forth under contract to fight the devil, poor whiskey, gambling, and like evils of Ohio in pioneer days, but nothing was said in the agreement about camping out in a tree-top all night to keep out of reach of the wild beasts. Yet the Rev. Josiah had several experiences of this sort that he was wont to relate in the later days. On one occasion he was urging his faithful horse through the woods of the Grand river bottoms, while the rain was pouring down in torrents, and a place of shelter was one of the uncertain possibilities of the future. There dimly crept into his knowledge after a time that some animal was on the trail, and he raised the voice that had recently warned the ungodly Painesvillians, and carried consolation to the elect of Mentor, and sent up a shout that might have frightened many of the smaller denizens of the forest. But it did not have that effect on the big bear that was following. On the contrary, it aroused all the desire for missionary within him, and he made a dash at the Rev. Mr. Badger, with hair on end and eyes on fire. The only weapon the missionary had about him, was a large horseshoe, which had as fine a chance to bring him luck at this critical juncture, as even the most magical horseshoe could desire. He threw the shoe at the bear's nose, but missed him. Then he rode under a beech tree, tied his horse to a branch, deserted the saddle with the celerity of a cowboy, and went upward. He kept on for some forty feet, tied himself to the tree by a large bandanna, and awaited results. The bear meanwhile was nosing about the horse, as though getting ready for an attack. The wind came up, the rain fell in torrents, and the thunder rolled. The occasional flashes of lightning showed that the horse was still safe, with the bear on guard. And there the poor missionary clung all night long, cold, wet through, tired and sleepy; and there the bear waited, unwilling to take horse when he had gone on a hunt for man. But at daybreak he made off for home, and Mr. Badger worked his way down as well as he could, and rode for the nearest settlement with all the speed his horse could command.

SEELYE A. WILLSON.

RAILROAD MEN OF AMERICA.

MARVIN HUGHITT.

MARVIN HUGHITT, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and beyond question one of the ablest railway managers in the United States, was born in New York State in 1837. As a boy, he received a fair education, and then took up the study of telegraphy, his first experience as an operator being obtained at Auburn, N. Y. While still a mere youth he came to Illinois, and in 1856, when he was but nineteen years of age, he was made Superintendent of Telegraph and Chief Train Dispatcher in the service of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, —now the Chicago & Alton—Railway Company, a position which he retained until 1862, and in which he had an opportunity to add materially to his reputation as a well informed and practical railroad man. The important and responsible duties of the position which he occupied, were discharged in a way which showed him to be possessed of marked executive ability, as well as of adaptability to the conduct of railroad affairs.

At the end of a six years term of service with the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, he was called into the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train Master. From this position he was advanced to Assistant General Superintendent, and then to Superintendent of the road, distinguishing himself by his efficient conduct of the affairs which came under his supervision and his valuable services to the corporation, in each of these official positions.

He remained with the Illinois Central ten years, and at the end of that time was tendered the position of Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, which he accepted. In the fall of the same year—1872—he accepted the General Superintendency of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was identified with the management of that corporation until he became connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

His first service with the last named company was in the capacity of general superintendent. In 1876 he was advanced from the position of superintendent to that of general manager, and since that time he has advanced by regular and successive steps to that of chief executive officer of one of the great railway systems of the country. He became a vice-president of the



Marion Knight

company in 1880, president of one of the lines operated and controlled by the "Northwestern" in 1882, of another of these lines in 1884, and in this way was passed along to the presidency of the entire system, in 1886, a position of vast power and influence, and having attached to it emoluments equal to those of the presidency of the United States.

Still in the prime of life, a man of wonderful force and energy, and withal thoroughly familiar not only with the principles governing railway traffic in general, but with the details of management as well, few of the railroad managers of the country wield a greater influence than does he, or have more to do with the shaping of agreements and the general adjustment of railway affairs in the west and northwest.

GLIMPSES OF AMERICA IN 1835.

THERE were some now forgotten impressions of America given to the world in 1835, that can never lose their value, because they were noted upon the spot, by a visitor who was keen of vision, and disposed to tell the truth as he best understood it. Shortly before the year named, the Revs. Andrew Reed and James Matheson were sent over by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, to look over the American soil with an eye to mission work, and when they returned, the pen of Mr. Reed was set to work, and the result is a quaint and forgotten volume from which the subjoined extracts are taken*—care being used to follow the narrator's own words, where space will permit. The story of the journeying upon sea and land, furnishes an unique view of the modified pleasures and frequent difficulties of travel at that early day.

"The word was: The wind serves, all on board immediately!" Mr. Reed says, by way of introduction. "We obeyed the summons, parted with our friends; joined our vessel; and committed ourselves to the ocean and to God. The passage is now so regularly made, and it has been so often described, that it is needless to offer particulars. Our packet is considered one of the finest on the line; it is fitted up in the most handsome style; it has a table not inferior to our best inns; it is indeed a floating hotel. Our company, too, composed as it was of all professions and pursuits, was respectable and agreeable; they were rather disposed to respect than to depreciate us on the ground of our ministerial

*"A narrative of the visit to the American Churches, by the deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales." By Andrew Reed, D. D., and James Matheson, D. D. In two volumes, New York, published by Harper & Brothers, No. 82 Cliff Street, and sold by the principal booksellers throughout the United States, 1835.

character; we parted with many of them with much regret, and afterward in our travels met with some of them with sincere pleasure. Indeed, everything was acceptable and pleasant, with the exception of close air, coffin-like cabins, restless but confined motion, and—the seasickness. These deductions, unhappily, belong to a sea life; and though the allowance made for them may be various with various persons, I think it is uniformly considerable; for I have always observed that both the sailor and the passenger equally admit, that the quick voyage is the good voyage.

"I will not trouble you with sights. We did not see the icebergs nor the sea-serpents. We were told that we saw some whales; but I should fear to avouch it. Indeed, we were now beginning to look for the land, as decidedly the most interesting object. But while searching for it, calm and fog came on, and made us in turn fearful of the object of our anxious search. This pause to our hopes was hard to bear so near to our haven. Every wish was now directed to the pilot-boats; and when at length one was discovered, like the wing of a bird through the opening mists, there was universal joy.

"We felt as if, on getting the pilot on board, we should make a decided movement toward our port. But the breeze was still faint and the fog heavy. Fogs, it is understood, prevail very much at this season of the year for many days; and they arise from the sudden return of hot weather, which dissolves the ice, and produces immense evaporation. We moved slowly through the Narrows into the expanding bay, and dropped anchor in the evening off Staten Island, and about six miles from the city. In the morning we quitted our vessel for a steamboat. The mists were still heavy, and veiled everything from sight; we lost, therefore, for the present, the view of the bay, which is admitted to be exceedingly good. This, with a new world before us, was but a slight disappointment. About ten o'clock I sprang on the landing at New York, and realized the presence of a country which had long dwelt as a picture of interest and of hope in my imagination."

Mr. Reed left his ship and went direct to Bunker's tavern—it was in the days when there were "taverns," and Bunker's was one of the institutions of New York. Here he realized for the first time that he had left England behind him and was in the wilds of the barbarian West.

Before seeking his room, he had expressed a wish for refreshments, and on coming down, had expected to see a breakfast table set—but not thus did the American eagle scream in the days of 1834. "I went into the barroom and looked at the papers, still waiting for a summons to the anticipated refreshments," and as it did not come, he approached the bar and made inquiry. "The master of the ceremonies, without speaking, placed a small

basket of biscuits and a plate of cheese before us as we stood." Amused and disappointed, he fell to, but the disappointment, if not the amusement, was increased when "two or three gentlemen came up, and, without permission or seeking a separate knife or fork, claim a share." He did not construe this as an affront, soon learning, as did Martin Chuzzlewit, that in the American inn of that day there was "one hour, one meal, one summons, and if you are ready you may fare well; but if you miss the opportunity, you must digest the consequences as you can."

The impressions gained by a first stroll up Broadway were thoroughly English in their character. "The habitations, from frequently having the Venetian or other shutters closed, as the readiest mode of excluding the sun, affected me painfully, as though death had entered them. The ordinary signs of health could not be so prevalent as with us, for I was continually saying to myself: 'How ill that man looks.' The ladies, who were using Broadway as a promenade, struck me as of less stature than ours. Those who aspired to fashion used Parisian dresses. and they had a mincing tread which was meant to be Parisian, but is certainly not so; it is an affectation, and therefore disagreeable."

"New York is the counterpart of Liverpool; they have grown remarkably together. At no very distant period, they both had some 5,000 inhabitants; they have advanced almost thousand by thousand, and are now nearly equal in population. In point of site, Liverpool has the advantage. It springs boldly from the water, and, by its various elevation, presents more picture to the eye; while by water conveyance, and the mere purposes of business, the advantage is with New York. It stands on a plane only sufficiently inclined to ensure a good drainage, and of course supplies great facilities for the transit of goods. At present, Liverpool does by far the greatest amount of business; but, because New York has more home trade, there is with it a greater show of mercantile activity and life.

"This city is really worthy of the reputation she has for the frequency of the fires. There were six to my knowledge in ten days. They appear to arise partly from wood being the common fuel, which is less safe than coal; and partly from flues being carried through frame buildings, which is very hazardous. Some, however, as with ourselves, are intentional; persons of bad principle and embarrassed circumstances abuse the benefit of insurance, and seek to save themselves by fire, reckless of whom they destroy.

"You are aware that the time of our arrival in New York was one of great excitement. Without indulging in political opinion, it may be understood that this excitement was created by some decided measures recently adopted by the Government relative

to the National Bank. Those measures, whether good or ill in their issue, had so shaken public credit, that two hundred and fifty mercantile houses were prostrate in insolvency, and their vibrations were felt in the remote parts of Europe. A municipal election was about to happen, and it was proposed to make a matter of local and limited interest the test of opinion on the policy of the General Government. The polling for the city elections is taken in the different wards, and it usually occurs not only without danger to the peace, but without interruption to business. On this occasion, however, there was a riot in one of the wards. The losing party, with its other losses, as is usual, lost its temper; and when it could not succeed in obtaining votes, set itself to breaking heads. Some twenty persons were seriously hurt in the affray. A slight show of military power prevented further evil. If these things were to happen, I was not sorry to see them, as they show up national character; but the good citizens were greatly scandalized that such scenes should disgrace them as had never happened, they said, in the republic before.

"The Whigs, as the friends of the Bank strangely called themselves, although they had not the majority of votes, considered that they had gained the victory; and they were resolved on a Whig celebration. I readily accepted a ticket of admission, as it enlarged my field of observation. I must endeavor to place it before you. The place of celebration was the Battery; and the manner was by a collation and speeches. The Battery stands on a slip of open ground at the end of the Broadway and butting on the Hudson river. It is now dismantled, not being used for purposes of defence, but of those of recreation and amusement. When we arrived many thousand persons were assembled within and without; and it was after delay, and with difficulty, that we succeeded in making an entrance.

"We ascended to the bulwarks, which are built in a circle, and are usually a promenade, but which were now fitted up with a gallery of seats, and filled with spectators. We looked on a circular area of large dimensions, which was also crowded with people. Opposite us was the port by which we entered, and over it some rooms which had been provided for the officers formerly on duty here. On the roofing, parapets, and abutments, were flags, wooden guns, and a rigged vessel surmounting painted waves. This dumb show was animated by a number of spectators, whose ambition could be satisfied with nothing less than the highest point; but their presence gave a ludicrous air to the whole, as there appeared to be men sitting in the ocean, and upholding a vessel which should have held them. A balcony was prepared before the windows of the rooms I have named, for the speakers; a band of music was beneath, to fill in the pauses; colors were displayed in all directions, and

were floating gracefully over the many-headed multitude. Immediately over us, and opposite the rostrum, was the national flag, with its dark blue field and brilliant constellation of twenty-four stars; and above it, that all the decorations might not be void of reality, was a living eagle, placed on a perch, and fastened by the leg, as the emblem of liberty!

"At this moment there was a pause in the regular engagements; but the good people were by no means idle.

"The Americans, who are quick to dine, had finished their refreshments. Many were evidently ready to attend to such addresses as might be made; but many also, who had sat down to eat, rose up to play. These were giving themselves to all manner of practical jokes. Hats and the remnants of bread were flying about; ladders were made of human shoulders to convey water, and glasses, and bread, from those in the area to those in the galleries; while in the centre of the picture a far more earnest group were surrounding and surmounting some of the barrels of beer, the contents of which they were exhausting with alarming speed.

"A cry was made for silence and attention. The music stopped; but the multitude seemed little disposed to listen. A carman, with his frock on, came to the balcony. The fellow-feeling which the more noisy had with him disposed them to attention. That class of persons in New York is thriving and respectable; and this man was one of the best of his class. He had the good sense to make a short speech; and he uttered himself with plain sense, stout honesty, and especially with decision on the Whig side of the question. Trade, and of course, carts and wagons, had a vital interest in it. When he finished, hurrahs rang round the bulwarks, and ascended into the air; and that nothing might be wanting to the scene, the man who had the care of the eagle twitched the string, and made the bird flap its wings over the assembly. But heroics did not long suit them; they eagerly returned to gossip, or to sport, or to the barrels in the centre of the court, which were still rising in popular favor.

"Another call was made, and one of their orators came forward. He had no doubt claims on them, from his zeal in the cause, but he could have little to oratory, or the people would have been more sensible of it. He raised a stentorian voice; but in vain. Those at the windows and beneath him gazed and shouted; but his words died in his own atmosphere, and could not subdue the conflicting sounds in the distance. This gave a new character to the picture. Speech-making and sport, the grave and the gay, were so mixed and opposed, as to make the whole, to an eye like Hogarth's, exceedingly amusing and comical; while the the numbers of the meeting, the beauty of the thronged amphitheatre, opening only into the bright blue heavens, saved it from

the trivial, and made it interesting and delightful. I observed it for some time; and then, as the more respectable portion of the assembly was moving off, I prepared to leave with it.

"I soon found myself moving with a body which had become processional; walking in order, and three or four abreast. It was understood that the celebrated Daniel Webster was at a house in the neighborhood, and the procession moved in that direction into the Broadway. The people gathered about the residence and cheered him. He advanced to the window. He could not have been heard in a speech, and therefore contented himself with bowing, and throwing out at the top of his voice a few short sentences as watchwords to the party. They received them with hurrahs, and passed on in order. The procession must have been quite a mile in length.

"As this was the first, so it was the largest assemblage of this interesting people, which I witnessed while in the States. There was less of dignity and gravity about it than I had been led to expect from so grave a people; and there was more of English animation, humor, and audible expression of opinion, than I looked for, and more, certainly, than is usual. It is however, to be remembered, that this was not a deliberative, but a commemorative occasion; and there was no crisis directly before them to point the speeches or to quicken the attention. On the whole, it was a meeting highly creditable to those who composed it. I saw not a single person intoxicated; nor did I hear afterwards of a single squabble, or of a pocket spoiled of its contents. It is remarkable, too, and indicative of a great sense of feminine propriety, that I saw not within or about the place a single female. It was feared that the meeting might provoke the Tories to come and create a disturbance; but they were satisfied with the mischief they had already done, and remained quiet at the West End of the town."

Mr. Reed, like Dickens, was unable to see why the average American citizen felt the necessity of elevating his feet above his head when occupying a chair. Of course he visited Kentucky, being a missionary, and was one evening strolling about Frankfort, when a singular phenomenon fell across his vision. "As I suddenly turned the angle of a street, I saw a dark object projecting on my path, from a window at a little distance. I soon preceived that it was the booted leg of a human being; and, on coming nearer, I found it belonged to a pedagogue in class with some dozen youths, who, if not learning manners, were digesting Latin syntax as they could. This sort of trick is so peculiar and so common as to be almost an Americanism. I certainly never saw legs so strangely used as by many men in this country. To be on the fender, the jambs of the stove, the chair, the mantlepiece, is nothing; it is, perhaps, European. These aspirants seem never satisfied till their heels

are on a level with their head, and at one hotel the feet have attained to the height of the doorway, and it is a point of serious ambition with youug men to see who shall score the highest mark."

His next shot is at the Methodists, whose services he attended at Morristown, N. J. "They have the custom of turning their backs to the minister in singing, that they may face the singers, and they have also the practice, to a great extent, of interlining the prayer with exclamations and prayers of their own." Only once did he hear a blessing invoked at a public meal.

But it is in the minute notes of travel set down that the visitor furnishes a remarkable picture of the vexations and discouragements in moving about a half century ago. He cannot be charged with an attempt to make out a case, for he sets down the good with the bad as it comes to him, and his whole narration bears the mark of truth. Three days were occupied in passing from New York to Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore, and this is spoken of as a remarkable trip. Two of these days were spent upon the steamboats and railroad, and the third in a stage coach. They were nearly seven hours in going less than forty miles, sometimes with six horses. The road, through the main highway from Baltimore to the nation's capital, was exceedingly bad, and in many places it was several inches deep in dust and sand, and in others was clogged with lose boulders as large as English paving stones. It was his first experience with an American stage coach, and the vehicle is minutely described. Heavy and strong, to meet the requirements of the road, it carried no outside passengers, but had three seats within, each good for three persons. It was open all around from the elbow upward with sliding shutters and leather curtains, to be used when needed. A personal incident, almost of the Chuzzlewit order, is related as occurring upon this ride.

"When we took our seats the vehicle was not full, and, as the day was hot, we hoped not to be crowded; but before we had cleared the skirts of the town, three men, rough and large, sought admittance. Myself and an elderly lady, occupied the back seat, and the stoutest of the three directed his movements toward us. We retired into our corners and left him what room we could in the middle. He showed some desire for the outer seats, but this was not regarded, and he took his place. I soon saw that he had the abominable habit of chewing the noisome weed, and began to fear for myself and the good lady, and soon he began to look about him for relief. He looked on my side; I sat forward and looked very grave; he looked on the lady, and regarding her as the weaker sex, he put his head forward and spat across her face into the road. Nobody, not even the lady, seemed surprised at this, though she must have been annoyed. It was so often repeated as to induce her to change

seats with him; and I fear, it must be said that the annoyance was the more readily renewed in the hope of such an issue."

Of course the visitors did not omit the usual visit to Congress. "There was not much of interest in the House at the time. But I heard one speech that was certainly long, and that was considered to be good. The speaker rose from his desk; his speech lay written before him; he delivered it, however, without much reference to the document, and with a strong voice and energetic manner. But it was all a forced effort, and of necessity it was such. No one listened to him, and he seemed to expect no one to listen. It was understood by both parties that he was using the house as a medium of speech to his constituents across the Alleghanies; and they seemed content to have it so. It is in this way that the floor is occupied here for two or more days together; and that the most important business of the State is postponed or neglected, while the house is afflicted with speeches which none will hear, and which are meant to be pamphlets that, with few exceptions, none will read.

"The celebrated Colonel Crockett made an advance on this vicious usage, and it would be a great relief if his proposal were acted on. It is said he rose and claimed the notice of the chair, and stated that he had many times tried to obtain the floor, but had been so unfortunate as not to succeed; that he was now leaving to visit his constituents; and as he could not then deliver his speech, he begged to know whether he might publish it as a speech intended to have been delivered in the Congress. People were so uncandid, however, in the colonel's case, as to think this a mere trick; and that he wanted to impress the public with a belief that he had sought an opportunity to make an important speech, but had not been able to find it, when in fact he had no such speech to deliver.

"The Senate is now usually rich in distinguished men. In this, and some following discussions, we heard most of them: Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, Leigh, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, and Forsyth. I should like to give you a sketch of these men, as they dwell in my memory, but opportunity fails me; and perhaps I might do them some injustice if I attempted any thing more than general impression, from such slight opportunities of knowing them. Suffice it to say, Clay's strength is in popular address; Webster's, in cool argument; Calhoun's, in his imagination, and in his weakness too; Frelinghuysen's, in his truly Christian character; Ewing's, in his stout honesty, notwithstanding his bad taste and false quotations; and Forsyth's, in his vanity—certainly, in my eye, the very image of self-complacency.

"On the whole, I was much gratified in becoming acquainted with the Congress of this great empire. Yet I must candidly admit, that it fell somewhat below my expectations. In its

presence I was not impressed, as I think I should have been in the presence of the men who signed the Declaration; and my eye wandered over the assembly, anxiously seeking another Washington, who, by his moral worth, mental sagacity, and unquestionable patriotism, should, in a second crisis, become the confidence and salvation of his country; but it wandered in vain. Such a one might have been there; the occasion might bring out many such; but I failed to receive such an impression. Nor do I think, on the whole, that the representation is worthy of the people. It has less of a religious character than you would expect from so religious a people; and it has also less of an independent character than should belong to so thriving a people. But as matters stand, it is now only a sacrifice for the thriving man to be a member of Congress; while, to the needy man, it is a strong temptation. In this state of things, it is not wonderful that the less worthy person should labor hard to gain an election; or that, when it is gained, he should consider his own interests rather than those of his constituents."

Mr. Reed suggests, rather than describes, that independent and often picturesque personage, the stage driver of the olden time. Leaving Boston for his tour of the West, he asked that his "luggage" be specially guarded, as it was raining. When the first halt was made he discovered that it was wet through, and, upon entering complaint, was told that it was his own business to look after it. "When we stopped at Lowell to change horses, a female wished to secure a place onward. We were, as the phrase is, more than full already; we had nine persons and two children, which are made to go for nothing, except in the way bill. Our saucy driver opened the door, and addressing two men who, with us would have been outside passengers, said: 'I say, I want one of you to ride with me and let the lady have your seat.' The men felt they were addressed by a superior, but kept their places. 'Come, I say,' he continued, 'you shall have a good buffalo and umbrel, and nothing will hurt you.' Still they kept their places, and refused him. His lordship was offended and ready to lay hands on one of them, but checking himself, said: 'Well, if I can't get you out, hang it if I'll take you on till one of you gets out.' And there we stood for some time, and he gained his point at last by persuading the persons on the middle seat to receive the lady, so that we had twelve inside."

New York was crossed by stage, Niagara visited, and the trip continued on to Buffalo; from thence by steamboat to Sandusky, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where he landed. He found here only the most meagre "materials for the composition of Mayor and Council," and they were, therefore, small men, "but "in keeping with the place and the people." The best inn in town, "was not such as one could boast of, but it had been

better had it been cleaner." The rain found "its way within the house, and came spattering down the walls of the room in strange style," and his luggage was soaked through, as it had been in the stage coach and on the steamboat. "Already much was injured, and some was stolen. Of the future I could not speak, but if things went on in the same manner, I had the prospect of returning to New York in a coatless, shirtless, and very bootless condition."

He found morals and religion at a low ebb, and heard more swearing and saw more Sabbath breaking than he had ever before witnessed. "There were many groceries, as they call themselves, here; groggeries as their enemies call them, and they were all full." He arose before daybreak to take the stage for Columbus and found the vehicle half full of mud and water. He was the only passenger, and, although he had the whole stage to himself this time, was not happy. The morning was damp and cold, and he looked about for some means of protection. Out of five panes in the window three were broken, the curtains were torn and not in place, and for lack of other means of protection the poor wayfarer curled himself up on one of the seats, where he had "the calls of the driver, the screeching of the wheels, and the song of the bullfrog" for entertainment. The roads were intolerable, the horses seldom going faster than a walk, and the wheels often up to the hubs in mud. Twenty-eight hours were consumed in a trip of 110 miles, yet the line and the conveyance were advertised as "splendid" and "equal to any in the State."

When three men were taken in at a small village, Mr. Reed admits that he had a "better balanced coach," but the gain was discounted by the "blasphemous and corrupt conversation" he was compelled to hear, although one of the talkers was a Colonel, another a judge, and the third a well-to-do farmer. At a later point in the journey, the "lady of a judge and her daughter" took the seats that had been vacated, and, although he was sure they were ladies, in the best sense of the term, he was surprised at the freedom with which they entered into the general conversation, and that the mother should entertain her fellow-travelers with a song without being asked.

The halt for the night was made at Delaware. "The Judge's lady and daughter were shown into a closet called a room. There was no fastening to the door, and she protested that she would not use it. I insisted that it was not proper treatment. All the amendment that could be gained was a proposition to fetch a nail, and she could nail herself in and be snug enough."

Hardly pausing at Columbus, our traveler passed on to Cincinnati, where he was struck "by the number of barbers' shops and grog shops. It would seem that no man here shaves himself, and that temperance has not

yet fulfilled its commission." He moved down the Ohio on a steamboat and went ashore at Louisville. "On arriving at my hotel I found its master, a Mr. Throckmorton, busily engaged in making and distributing his mint julep. It is a favorite mixture of spirits, mint, sugar, and water, and he has a high character for the just incorporation of the ingredients. Others were making a free and dangerous use of iced water, a luxury which is provided in great abundance throughout the States." He met here, for the first time, a "moschito bar," a gauze-like curtain, of which he made a grateful use.

Later in the season Mr. Reed found it advisable to leave Albany for Utica in search of certain church revivals, for which he was told "the western part of the State was famous." He went by railroad as far as Schenectady, where he expected to find transportation by stage, but while the stage was there, the transportation was not, as the owner would not send it out, because there were not enough passengers to pay. The only alternative was the packet boat on the Erie Canal, which the warning experiences of his friends had made him anxious to avoid. About sixty persons were on board, with only one room to live, eat, and sleep in. When the evening came, the problem was one that taxed the ingenuity of those in charge. "Curtains were dropped over one-third of the room, and thus made a division for the ladies and children, while our portion of the room was clear. A set of frames, like large shelves, were produced and hung to the side of the room. Three tiers of these were carried around the room; all the tables were collected and placed down the middle of the room as far as they would go. The settees were employed to fill in any possible spaces, and after all the accommodation was disposed of it was plainly understood that there remained just the floor."

This English stranger did not draw a prize when the division of beds occurred and when the fortunate began to turn in, he retreated to the boat's roof and "outwatched the setting moon." As the moon went down, the fogs and the damp came up. He was finally constrained to go below. "I took a couple of chairs, and placing them as near the door as practicable, lounged on them in such a way as to rest the body and possibly to forget myself for a few minutes. Two persons lay at my feet and one at my elbow. Two lines of cord had been carried down the ceiling of the room, that the spare garments might be hung on them. Here, then, was an exhibition of coats, trousers, waistcoats, cravats, and hats, worthy of Monmouth Street; the great evil of which was that it cut off the little chance of ventilation. Two glimmering, unsnuffed candles gave sepulchral lights to the whole.

"I fell into a short slumber; when I awoke I found my foot in the face of

another sleeper. Before 4 o'clock I was on the roof again. When I again went down the passengers were seeking to dress, but this was no easy matter. One had lost his boots, another his hat, another his cravat, another his money, and another his—everything. Then there were outcries, and searchings, and exchanges. In seeking for one article, a score would be thrown out of place. And so it went, till confusion was twice confounded.

"Early in the day, I landed at Utica. It is a fine, thriving town; free from all signs of age or poverty; and resembling the many towns which are found on this line from Albany to Buffalo. Sickness was prevailing here. The Rev. Mr. Aitkin was just leaving, with an invalid wife, and he himself fell sick the following day. My friend, Mr. Bethune, had left his charge here; and I was indebted to the Rev. Mr. Hopkins for much kind attention in his absence."

When ready to return to Albany, the traveler chose the stage—he had "had enough of the packets." He was still suffering from a cold taken upon that memorable night. "We made a halt at one inn on our way; at which we sought eagerly to refresh ourselves, in heat and dust, by a draught of cold water. The landlord, with an old German name, picked a quarrel with us, and swore at the times, for supplanting spirits by water. 'How was he to live by giving away water!' There was something natural, if not hospitable, in this exclamation; but it deserves remark, that in the endless instances in which myself and others sought, in our journey, water, and nothing more, it was always supplied without grudging, and frequently with some trouble." JAMES HARRISON KENNEDY.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

WHEN the Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled at Cleveland, on July 15, 1891, were preparing the State ticket with which they might safely go before the people, a significant thing was said by one of the gentlemen charged with presenting the names of those who had been thought worthy of consideration in connection with the chief nomination—that of Governor. "What we are most interested in," said he, "is good government for our State. We want to put good men in office, and we want to keep those in office who have been faithful to their trusts. We want economy, honesty, ability, a clean-handed administration. We want a Governor who has the courage to stand by the people, irrespective of friend or foe." And then, having outlined the great needs of the party and of the

people, he proceeded to show how those wants might be supplied, and those demands answered: "Gentlemen of the convention, with an honest heart, whose every throb is for my party, in the name of good government, in the name and on the behalf of pure, unsullied Democracy, I present to you the name of a man who has never met defeat—the Hon. James E. Campbell."

The response of the party was immediate, and in such form as to show the world that so far as the Democrats of Ohio were concerned, there was but one thought as to the man who should lead them in a contest as important as any upon which they had for years entered. Upon the first ballot, and amid a storm of cheers as the voting went on, the present Governor of Ohio was nominated as his own successor, by a majority that was simply overwhelming when compared to the total vote of the convention, the result standing: 508 for Campbell, as against 191 for the two gentlemen who had been named in opposition; and this, too, after an extended and aggressive canvas of the state, by the few who had led themselves into the belief that the contest could be best maintained under the leadership of some other man. It is indeed seldom that a public man, in a conspicuous and responsible place, is thus permitted to measure the respect and confidence of his party; and if, in the chances of affairs, Governor Campbell should fail of an election, that magnificent vote of confidence would be a memory that would console him for the defeat, and pleasantly abide with him through all the years of after life.

No man can secure such support and confidence, without earning and deserving them. In the past of James E. Campbell must be sought the elements that have been nurtured into such success in later life. Perhaps the center point of his great career lies in the fact that he has been equal to every trust reposed in his hands, and true to the principles of every platform upon which he has stood. He entered upon the scene of active life at a time, and amid surroundings calculated to bring out the best that was in him, and to stimulate to active life the noblest impulses of his being. He has the good fortune to be one of those Governors of Ohio who were born upon her soil, and therefore the heir of her traditions, and nurtured in her pure atmosphere of home and social life. He was born at Middletown, Butler county, on July 7th, 1843, the son of Andrew Campbell, a physician of prominence in that section of the state. There were members of the family who had already shown those elements of leadership that are among the qualities of the "clan Campbell," in every quarter of the globe; among whom may be mentioned Lewis D. Campbell, an Ohio statesman of note. Going back in the line of direct ancestry, we come to Captain John Parker who commanded the colonial troops at the battle of Lexington, and to an-

other ancestor who was with Montgomery at the assault of Quebec. Both of Governor Campbell's grandfathers were soldiers in the war of 1812.

The youth received a fair education, and commenced school teaching at the age of eighteen, but soon after entered the navy, serving upon the Mississippi and tributary rivers, and taking part in naval engagements at Fort De Russy, Tunica Bend, and other places. He was discharged for disability, and sent home, and when he saw that he could no longer serve his country in the field of war, he made immediate preparations to serve her to the best of his ability in the quieter paths of civil life. He commenced the study of law, upon the recovery of his health, and was admitted to practice at Hamilton, in 1871. He was successful in his profession from the start, and an evidence of the public appreciation of that fact was soon found in his election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Butler county, which he filled from 1877 to 1880. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1879, and was defeated by the small margin of twelve votes.

When the Democrats of his district, in 1882, were looking about for a candidate who stood some show of an election in a Republican district, they turned to young Campbell, and insisted that he should make the race. He accepted, and was elected; was re-elected in 1884, and again in 1886, gaining the last victory by the meagre plurality of two votes, in a total of more than thirty-two thousand. His career in Congress was marked by close application to the interests of his constituents, and he was especially active in the cause of ex-soldiers, and of the laboring classes.

So well had these important duties been fulfilled, and he had so grown in mental stature, the science of statesmanship, and the opinion of the public, that when the Democrats of Ohio, in 1889, were casting about for some man to lead them in the gubernatorial fight, and rescue the state from the Republicans, many eyes were turned towards him, and he was talked of hopefully in all sections of the State. The convention was held at Dayton, on August 28, and it was seen almost from the beginning that his selection was a foregone conclusion; and, although there were other able men in candidacy, he was chosen upon the second ballot by a vote of a decisive nature. "Then ensued one of the wildest scenes ever enacted in any convention," says one account of the convention. "A perfect storm of applause swept through the hall. Delegates arose in their seats and yelled themselves hoarse. Ladies waved handkerchiefs, and also hurrahed. Then the band struck up the old Scotch tune, 'The Campbells are coming,' and delegates danced in the aisle. The enthusiasm would die out for a minute, and then break out again, and sweep over the convention." The party recognized the arrival of a leader, and

felt that with such a choice the victory was half won.

Mr. Campbell's speech of acceptance, upon formal presentation to the convention, was an able and modest discussion of the public questions then in issue, and he struck the key-note of the campaign, when he showed that he recognized the need of reform in state matters, and promised that if elected Governor he would do all that lay in his power to correct abuses, inaugurate reforms, and develop the best interests of the commonwealth.

Mr. Campbell made a vigorous campaign, and was triumphantly elected over Governor Foraker, who had been placed in nomination for the third term. He received the largest vote ever cast in the state for Governor, and 46,318 votes more than the Democratic candidate for the same office at the election of two years before.

Mr. Campbell was formally inaugurated to the office, on January 13, 1890. His message to the General Assembly was modest and brief. He recommended that home rule be restored to all the cities as soon as possible, and showed by his discussion of the question, how thoroughly he understood the political usurpations of power that had been perpetrated by law-making powers in times past. He strongly commended the Australian ballot system, and spoke of the success which it had achieved where tried—a measure that was enacted into law during his administration, and by his active co-operation. He urged that the State should furnish school books, as it had already furnished school houses and teachers, advocated the abolition of the office of commissioner of railroads and telegraphs as a useless sinecure, of no benefit to the people, and made other pertinent recommendations that received attention at his hands when he had fully entered upon the discharge of his duties.

It is needless to follow the details of administration, but it is of necessity a part of the biography of this lusty young western Governor, that a glance should be given to the fruits of his two first years of administration, and see how well he fulfilled the expectations that were raised at the time of his nomination.

In the short time in which it has existed, his administration has destroyed the last suggestion of a dangerous centralization of power which had made the office of Governor a menace, and added to it a power that had never been contemplated by the makers of the state constitution. To seventeen cities were restored the control of their elections, that had been wrested from them. New and better forms of government were provided, in response to popular desire, for several of the larger cities. Time and care were devoted to the perfection of a law securing secrecy of the ballot, thereby ensuring an unbiased and unbought verdict of the people at the polls. Much was done to advance the cause of education, by legislation for the Ohio State University, and appropriations for other institutions, and gen-

eral education was cared for by the enaction of a salutary law for the cheapening of school books for the children of the poor. It cared for the interests of the industrial classes, by the institution of Labor Day, and by the passage of laws for the protection of railroad employees, and by the establishment of free employment agencies. It did all that lay in its power for the rectification of inequitable tax laws, and to provide for their improvement through the only possible road—an amendment to the constitution. It decreased taxation more than half a million dollars per year, by the repeal of the sinking fund levy. It found a deficiency in the state treasury of near a million dollars, which it decreased. It improved the conditions of the orphans of the soldiers, by needed improvements and additions at the State Home. Other steps were taken for the bettering of other State institutions.

In addition to all this, the administration of Governor Campbell had the courage to attack the fee system—an odious system whereby public officials were excessively compensated, and to substitute one of just and reasonable salaries. It looked especially after the interests of the farmer, and sixty thousand dollars were appropriated to provide for certain experiments, while needed laws were passed in relation to oleomargarine, and other products of like character.

These are but a portion of the good works performed by the hands of one zealous man, aided by the willing cooperation of the members of his party in the State Legislature. The course of the Governor was such, both as relates to the discharge of his public duties, and his personal conduct as the chief magistrate of the State, that when the time arrived for the selection of his successor, it was a foregone conclusion in the general mind that he would be again called upon to bear the standard of his party; and, although there were others who proffered themselves to the party, as above described, the call was so large and so unanimous, that even the most unwilling candidate could not have refused.

Governor Campbell's course as a candidate has always been that of the wise statesman and astute political leader. He has done all that any candidate could properly do for the good of his party and the advancement of its cause, but has never gone beyond the line of good morals or pure politics, and has ever made the general cause paramount to the personal interests of himself, and of the ticket of which he is the head. He has not only won the love and admiration of his party friends, but the respect of his political opponents; and it is a wide mark in his honor, and to that of Major McKinley, his opponent, that, in the fierce contest now drawing to a close, there have been no personalities, no bitterness, and nothing said or done to lower the stand of personal manhood. Public questions have been discussed by both leaders in a calm and dignified



Willard Woodard

manner, and when the contest is ended, both the victor and the defeated, can look back upon the labor of the summer with satisfaction, and with nothing to take back or regret.

In social as in professional and political life, Governor Campbell is the soul of honor, and is loved by all who come into close contact with him. His chief happiness is found in his home. He was married in 1870, to Miss Owens, of Hamilton, Ohio, a lady who is in all respects a model wife and mother, and whose graces and charms of manner have greatly aided her husband in his career. They have four living children. The Governor is an attendant upon the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Elks, Masons, and Knights of Pythias.

W. H. MAGUIRE.

HON. WILLARD WOODARD.

> Of them who wrapped in earth so cold
> No more the smiling day shall view,
> Should many a tender tale be told,
> For many a tender thought is due.
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> * * *

To chronicle the deeds and perpetuate the memory of men whose lives, talents, and energies have been devoted to wise, laudable and useful objects, affords opportunity not only for paying a debt of gratitude to the departed for his labors and efforts in behalf of his fellowmen, but we are also enabled to perform a service for the living by thus doing something in the direction of and enlarging that which a wise Providence has removed from the efficient hands of him who has passed from among us and committed to those who knew and loved him while living, and now revere his memory.

The matchless pen of Plutarch treated it as ample praise of an illustrious Roman when he said that "he was descended from noble ancestry and was a man of the greatest virtue." Mr. Woodard will always be remembered by those who knew him and were acquainted with his superior qualities of mind and heart, as one of Nature's noblemen and a man of the "greatest virtue."

That great Teacher, who spake as man never spoke, has taught us to "love mercy, walk humbly, and deal justly before God, and that upon these hang the Law and the Prophets." The supreme trait in Mr. Woodard's character was an uncompromising devotion to justice and moral and business rectitude. These were paramount considerations to him and continually uppermost in his daily intercouse with men, but his sense of justice was on all occasions tempered with mercy, and his charity for the errors and frailti-

ties of others was a conspicuous trait of his character. He frequently expressed an admiration for the language of Paul, the Apostle, in which he declared: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." "And though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith so that I could remove mountains and have not charity, I am nothing." Willard Woodard's cast of soul and mind seemed to be in the fullest harmony with this wonderful philosophy. His life was pure and sweet, and his existence a truly beneficent one. The spirit of Christ, love and Divine reverence, was breathed in his daily life, and the writings he has left all show his devotion to the love of the Father and the Son. He carried the golden rule into every day life, manifested continually the spirit of Christianity, and in his daily walk his religious theories were put into practice.

The characteristics of his life, if faithfully recorded, would furnish a guide book, which, if followed, would be of material benefit to any young man. Pure in all his thoughts, noble in all his impulses, unselfish in all his acts, generous in all his deeds—his was an ideal manhood. He has passed into the transition of death, but left behind him a memory which will never perish from the minds of those with whom he was associated. It is glorious to leave such a record—the most blessed of memories—the accumulation of years, enshrined in loving hearts to comfort and console.

"Gentlest of spirits! not for thee
Our tears are shed, our sighs are given.
Why mourn to know thou art a free
Partaker of the joys of heaven?

Finished thy work, and kept thy faith
In Christian firmness unto death:
And beautiful as sky and earth,
When Autumn's Sun is downward going,
The blessed memory of thy worth
Around thy place of slumber glowing!"

Willard Woodard was born in Sanwick, Mass., December 12, 1824. When six months old his parents, Joseph and Esther (Pike) Woodard moved to Hopkinton, Mass., where they made their permanent home. It was here that he received his education, spending the summer on the farm with his parents and attending the public school, and finally the academy. During his school days he always took an active interest in the young men's library association, debating clubs and temperance societies, and no opportunity was lost to store his mind with useful knowledge, and to develop those faculities of reasoning and analysis which in public life were so advantageous to him.

Early in life he learned the trade of bootmaker, at which he worked in the summer, while in winter he taught school, sometimes teaching through the entire year. The money received as compensation for his services was, in accordance with New England custom, given to his parents, up to the time he became "of age." When he

attained his majority, his father gave him five dollars—looked upon as a generous allowance—and with this he began life for himself. His kindness to members of the home circle had always been the subject of remark among his friends and acquaintances, and when distance separated them in later years, no holiday passed without bringing to those at the old homestead, reminders of his regard and affection.

After he left the paternal roof and became engaged in business in Hopkinton on his own account, he soon came to be looked upon as one of the most active and influential young men in the place. He was called upon to perform various official duties, serving as town clerk, school commissioner and assessor. He had a natural taste for politics, and he began his active participation in political affairs, as one of the organizers of a "Free Soil" club in his native town. He became president of the club, and was so deeply interested in promoting the movement to prevent the extension of slavery, that on one occasion he insisted on being carried to the polls from a sick bed, in order that he might cast his vote for a Free Soil candidate for the Legislature, who was elected in consequence by a majority of one over his opponent.

When he was twenty-five years of age, he turned his attention to merchandising, opening at that time a drug, book and jewelry store in Hopkinton. Seven years later he came to Chicago, where he decided to locate permanently, and the same year, 1856, he became connected with the public schools of the city, as principal of the "Jones school"—located at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, which was then the most southern district of the city, taking in all scholars south of Harrison street and east of the river. As an educator, his services were highly appreciated by the people of Chicago, as well as by the City Board of Education, and upon his presenting his resignation eight years later, some of the parents of his pupils offered to themselves become responsible for a larger salary, if he would consent to retain the position which he had filled so acceptably. This, however, he declined to do, and left the schools to become associated with Geo. Sherwood & Co., in the publication and sale of school and other books, at a later date becoming a partner in the business.

In 1864, he was elected from the old Ninth ward—the strongest Republican ward in the city at that time—a member of the City Council, and at once became a prominent participant in the proceedings of that body.

He was not only a careful guardian of the city's interests, but an able champion of such measures as he had reason to believe would promote those interests, and under all circumstances fearless in denouncing anything which savored of fraud or irregularity. During his term of service in this capacity his voice was always for economy and good government in the conduct of city affairs, and as he was ap-

proaching the close of his first term, one of the city papers in advocating his re-election declared: "He is known to be upright and above reproach. His enemies, if he has any, cannot say a single word against him. Should anything accidentally happen which would prevent his return to the Common Council next year, every intelligent citizen would deeply regret it. He has decision of character, promptitude, faithfullness and energy, and is well qualified in every way to fill the office which he now so honorably occupies."

His constitutents appear to have endorsed this sentiment fully, inasmuch as he was re-elected and continued to serve as a member of the municipal legislature—having to do with more important matters than some state legislatures—until 1871. During the greater part of this time he was chairman of the committee on public schools and in this capacity he did much to advance the educational interests of Chicago. In 1870, he was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois, as a member of the Senate, in which he served with distinction one term. He was regarded as an able and useful member of the legislature, and was especially prominent in promoting temperance legislation, and legislation designed to secure a better observance of the Sabbath. While these measures were under discussion he made able speeches in support of them on the floor of the Senate, entering earnest and eloquent protests against any extension of the privileges of the venders of intoxicating liquors. In one of these speeches he startled his hearers by declaring himself as follows: "If I vote for license, when I see the bloated, reeling, blaspheming drunkard, I must say I voted for that; when I see the young man wasting his substance and strength, shaming parents and friends by drink, I must say I voted for that; when I learn of the wife being beaten and the children driven from home by a drunken parent, I must say I voted for that; when I see the prisons and poor house filled with victims, I must say I voted for that, and when my tax bill is presented, swelled to three times what it should be, I must say I voted for that."

His term in the Senate included the first session held after the adoption of the present state constitution, and in the important work of revising the state laws into conformity with constitutional provisions, he was the active coadjutor of some of the abler members of that body who had received thorough legal training.

In 1872, he was nominated for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but failed of election, and after the close of his term as Senator, did not hold an elective office. In 1877, he was, however, appointed by Gov. Cullom, a member of the West Park Board of Commissioners, an official body having the entire charge and control of the parks and park improvements of the West Division of Chi-

cago. He entered upon his membership of this Board, to find its affairs in a sadly demoralized condition, and being chosen president of the Board, the work of inaugurating a new and improved system of conducting its affairs, devolved largely upon him. As the Board was in urgent need of funds, he proved his devotion to the public interest by renouncing a salary of $4,000 a year—the amount drawn by his immediate predecessor—and performing the duties of this position with all its increased and arduous duties without compensation. Mr. Woodard and his associates inaugurated and successfully carried on an extensive system of improvements, beautifying the parks and connecting them by handsome boulevards which have made them the pride of the largest and most populous division of the city. In making these improvements vast sums of public money were expended under the direction of the Board, and these expenditures seem to have been so intelligently and judiciously made as to win the commendation of all classes of citizens. With this board Mr. Woodard retained his connection up to the date of his death, which occurred on the 19th of March of the present year.

He was also a member for some years of the Board of Trustees of the City Library of Chicago, being one of the members of this Board first appointed, and who had to do with the affairs of the library, during the formative period of its existence.

After the fire of 1871, he was a member of the famous Committee of Seventy, organized to enforce law and preserve order, and was recognized as one of the leaders of that organization, He formulated many of the most important measures and rendered exceedingly valuable services to the city during this period of its peril and distress. Although he was always active in politics, and held various important political positions, he was never in any sense an office seeker or a spoils hunter. He adhered to the theory that the office should seek the man, and was frequently spoken of as the "silver platter candidate," the statement being made that he would only accept the official position tendered to him on a "silver platter."

He was an eloquent and effective public speaker, and many of his speeches, political and otherwise, found their way into print.

Whenever a public question was to be discussed or considered, his opinion was sought after, and he always had something to say that was well said. Some of his most interesting public speeches were those made in support of his temperance views. These views were very pronounced, and he was always active in promoting temperance reform, serving among other things several years as one of the trustees of the Washingtonian Home for Inebriates.

As a writer, he was quite as vigorous and forcible as he was as a speaker, and in the discussion of questions in

which the public were interested and of public men and measures, he was a frequent contributor to the press. He was a member of the Irving Club, one of the principal literary clubs of the city, of the LaSalle Club and of the Massachusetts Club, and at one time and another he had read, at the solicitation of his associates, various papers on important topics, which attracted general attention. Chief among these papers were essays on Capital and Labor; Conservation; China; An Historical and Statistical Essay; Individuality; Civil Service Reform; Relation of Pews to the Pulpit; Elements of Power; Inventions and their Influence on Civilization; and The Use of Language.

Soon after Mr. Woodard came to Chicago he became an attendant at the "Church of the Redeemer" of the Universalist faith. Although not a member of the church he was a regular attendant and one of its warmest supporters thereafter, and was soon called upon to accept the superintendency of the Sunday school. He did so, and his splendid executive ability was the means of building up one of the largest and most perfectly organized and systematized Sunday schools in Chicago. In this work he took a deep interest, and for twenty-five years he served continuously as superintendent of the school, except when called out of the city by official duties.

In 1856, five years before he came to Chicago, he was married to Miss Levina J. Ellery, of Hopkinton, Mass., a lineal descendant of William Ellery and Josiah Bartlett, two of the signers of the Independence Declaration.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Woodard consist of one son and two daughters, brought up in and still residents of Chicago.

Mr. Woodard's death was one of those sudden and unexpected occurrences which shock surviving friends and associates. Although he had been ill for a time, his illness was not thought to be serious. His activity had been of that character which brought him prominently before the public in business as well as official capacities, and in all the walks of life he was justly esteemed. Immediately after his death was publicly announced, his family were flooded with messages of condolence, which came not from Chicago alone, but from various parts of the country. Many tender and impressive letters were received from those who had known, appreciated and loved the cultured and able man, the genial, kind-hearted gentleman, the honest, upright and competent public official, which Mr. Woodard had always been; and formal resolutions commemorative of his virtues, were adopted by the Sunday school with which he had been so long identified; by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners; by the Public Library Board of Trustees; by the Irving Literary Club, and by other less prominent organizations and official bodies.

The funeral was one which evi-



Edw. A. Wright

denced the fact that he was a man of the people, and among the most sincere mourners outside of the immediate circle of his relatives and friends, were many of the men who had been associated with him in the capacity of employees—some as common laborers—who had reason to remember his uniform courtesy and kindness of heart.

EDWARD W. KNIGHT.

EDWARD W. KNIGHT, a pioneer resident of Helena, Montana, and cashier of the First National Bank of that city, one of the leading financial institutions of the West, was born in Madison, Indiana, May 21, 1838. He spent his boyhood in Louisville, Kentucky, and there received an academic education. He attended law school at Louisville and at Philadelphia. He also read law in the office of Judge Samuel T. Hauser of Falmouth, Kentucky, father of ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser, of Montana, the present president of the First National Bank of Helena; and also at Madison, Wisconsin, in the office of James T. Faulkner, an old Scottish barrister of considerable renown in that section. Laying a groundwork upon such solid foundations, young Knight, ambitious, active, persevering, energetic, started upon what promised to be a career of much usefulness, prominence, and successful achievement in the profession which he had chosen for his life work, and in the practice of which his active sympathies and young energies were enlisted. He practiced law with marked success, sowing the seeds of promising fruition among the fields of his boyish triumphs in scholastic days at Falmouth, and in Covington, Kentucky, and in Cincinnati, Ohio. Some legal matters took Mr. Knight to Madison, Wisconsin, shortly after commencing practice in Kentucky. After a period spent in Wisconsin, he returned to his home in Kentucky. Here he was married to a daughter of Judge Hauser, with whom he had read law in earlier days. He came to Helena in April, 1873. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of the territory the same year, and intended engaging permanently in the practice of the law in the then lawless confines of Montana, where the corner stones of the present magnificent system of jurisprudence, which is daily being improved and perfected, had not found even a contemplative reflection in the minds of the most far-sighted men of the times. Events and circumstances, which seem always potent in influencing the careers of most men, had their effect upon Mr. Knight's plans and purposes, and instead of becoming an active practitioner, an indefatigable and tireless ad-

vocate, a lawyer of sympathies for the interests of his clients, stronger than the love of pecuniary gain, he became identified with the First National Bank of Helena, first in a clerical position, and then rising gradually and growing with the growth of the institution, he kept pace with its wonderful development, and grasping the financial problems which confronted himself and associates, his activities leveled barriers, hewed down oaks, broadened the narrow trails into open clearings and highways, and pioneered the work of financial progress in Montana. With all her hidden treasures and resources, bursting forth from the earth impatient of restraint and delay—without the financial growth and development which followed rapidly the success of the First National Bank of Helena, Montana would be to-day true to the popular Eastern notion, a country wild and fierce, whose people know no language but the crude provincialisms of the West, no law but mob law, and no sociability but the unlettered hospitality of semi-barbarism.

In all the history of financial institutions west of Chicago, none perhaps affords a more striking instance of unparalleled growth than does the institution which has claimed the best energies and the loyal services of Mr. Knight since his early manhood, and with which he has been prominently identified through all the years of its successful management. No one who has become acquainted by personal observation with the city of Helena, its institutions and its people, will readily deny the oft repeated assertion that it is the richest city of its size in the world. It is the center of a country richer in precious metals than any region yet discovered since the excitement incident to the gold discoveries in California, in the early part of the last half century. But it required something more than a country teeming with opportunities for unlimited capital to build up such an institution as the First National Bank of Helena. It required executive ability of the very highest order, sound judgment allied with almost infallible financial acumen, and a knowledge of human nature which begot confidence, and warranted it, in men of integrity and in legitimate ventures which multiplied the resources and increased the wealth of the country a thousand fold. In the older communities where banking has become a routine science, the system that has built up the First National Bank of Helena, and become so incalculably instrumental in developing the northwest, would wreck many a financial concern on the reefs of irretrievable insolvency. It is, or rather was, a system that had its origin not in disordered finance and ruined credit, but in the necessities and growth of the West, and required men of rare judgment, men who were at once conservative and liberal, prudent and prodigal, according as their prescience enabled them to judge of the possibili ties of the country and to draw the reins of moderation over the titanic

forces of progress that seemed to lunge and force, regardless of danger lines, beyond the pale of reason and history. In these qualities, Mr. Knight has proved himself an adept. Whatever the credit that may attach to the growth and development of this great institution that is to-day so well known among the financial concerns of the country—and it is no small credit, but a high and jealous honor, to be watched and guarded and proudly cherished—Mr. Knight deserves a good share for whatsoever of instrumentality he may claim for its success during the long period of his connection with the Bank. Its history is in a large measure the history of the development of Montana; its success but a reflex of the growth of the great country tributary to it. Its foundations were laid upon a well-grounded confidence in men of sagacity and integrity, and in turn upon the confidence of those men in the forces and material upon which they were at work evolving wealth and commerce, law and order, out of poverty and inertia, confusion and chaos.

Mr. Knight has been a Democrat in politics—one of sincere convictions upon party doctrines and differences—a Democrat of the Jefferson school. Outside of strict party lines, outside of the respect he entertains for the convictions of others, as he commands respect for his own, he knows, as men not blinded by unreasoning prejudice should know, where partisan convictions end, and where the loyalty and duty of the good citizen, irrespective of party ties, begin. He has been active in party work, eloquent upon the stump and rostrum in behalf of the principles he has always espoused, whenever his active business duties permitted, and always and at all times, a ready sponsor and defender of his political ethics. He has never accepted office except when forced by friendly pressure into the contest, reluctantly and unwillingly on his part, and in this way he has been chosen to one or two offices. He was the second Mayor of the City of Helena, and has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Lewis and Clark County, of which body he is at the present time chairman. In both these positions the community has received his best services, and both offices have been honored and elevated by his election.

In his social life, as in his business intercourse, Mr. Knight is genial, kind and affable. He is interested in Helena in many ways, and has been identified with nearly every financial movement of any importance looking to the development of that city. He is also a large owner and holder of Helena real estate.

His family consist, besides himself and wife, of five children: Edward W. Knight, Jr., who is a teller of the First National Bank, Samuel T. Knight, Mrs. Herbert Nicholson, Henry Walter Knight, and Barbour Pratt Knight.

C. P. CONNOLLY.

CHICAGO PIONEERS.

CHARLES JEROLD HULL.

"This handing men forward into the future is delicate business, and those who undertake it should be careful how they do it. * * * * Do no man, living or dead, injustice."

Such was the sentiment to which Charles J. Hull gave expression in one of his letters to a friend, and it may be regarded as his admonition to his biographer.

Paying due heed to this injunction, and weighing carefully the statement about to be made, the writer feels warranted in making the observation that Charles J. Hull was one of the most remarkable men who have been in any way identified with the remarkable city of Chicago since its history began. In many ways he was a remarkable man; remarkable for his achievements in the way of building up a fortune, in the doing of which he overcame, time and again, apparently insurmountable obstacles; remarkable for his accomplishments in the way of self-education and self-culture, and above all remarkable for his broad love of mankind, and for his practical methods of bettering the condition of the lower classes.

He was born March 18th, 1820, in a little building which had been used as a cooper's shop, and which stood on one corner of his grandfather's farm, in Manchester, twelve miles east of Hartford, Connecticut. The ancestors of the Hull family in America, came from England in 1675 and settled in New England. Three generations later were born. Robert Hull, who married Sarah Slocum, born on Prudence Island, off the coast of the state of Rhode Island. Her father was a farmer, and is said to have owned the whole island. During the war of the Revolution, he removed his family to the mainland for safety, and the British force took possession of his island home, carried away all the valuable movables, and otherwise devastated it, so that he did not return. Subsequent to the death of the head of the family the estate was dissipated through the management of one to whom it was entrusted, and Sarah (Slocum) Hull grew to womanhood with great beauty, rare moral character, strong common sense and natural mental endowments of a high order, but without the culture and education which would have made her nota-



Engd by Geo F Perine N York

C. J. Hull.
1876.

ble among the women of her day and generation. Her husband, judging by what has been written of him by his grandson, was a patient, plodding man, who took the world as he found it and made the best of his opportunities. Industrious, honest, courteous and kindly, he was loved and respected in a community upon which he nevertheless failed to leave the strong impress left by his wife.

Their son Benjamin Hull, was a man of strong will power and fair attainments, generally respected for his probity and honesty; but lacking that ambition which is necessary to achieve signal success in life. He married Sarah Morley, of Manchester, and it was on her father's farm that Charles J. Hull was born. His mother died soon after his birth, and a few weeks later he was taken to Castile, New York, and committed to the charge of his grandmother Hull, by whom he was brought up. His father subsequently moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he died in 1853.

The circumstances under which Charles J. Hull grew to manhood were somewhat peculiar. With the simple life and deprivations of the frontier, was found in his home the stately courtesy of old-time gentlefolks. Between him and his grandmother there existed an almost lover-like affection. He obeyed her implicitly, respected even her whims and foibles, and cherished for her the most tender regard up to the last day of his life. She in turn loved devotedly her half orphaned grandson, and breathed into him her own proud spirit and her love of honesty, and morality, but she herself lacked the capacity to guide and direct him on the field of intellectual development, or to outline for him any systematic course of education, and the place he early took as prop of the old people tended to prevent his getting the average frontier schooling. Writing on this subject at one period of his life, Mr. Hull says: "For more than seventeen years I was largely a gamin of chance. I had no object in view. In fact I did not know that life imposed any obligation upon me, and I was a dreamer from my earliest recollection."

If a dreamer, however, he was no idle one. The family the Country Inn at Castile, and as lad he was in the habit of "being up at daybreak," making himself useful about the place, and when the old farm became encumbered, it was mainly through his tireless and persistent efforts that the old people—his grandparents—were enabled to redeem it. When he was fourteen years of age he was so much of a personage in the family and in the community, that the sign of the inn was changed and he appeared as its manager. In this capacity it appears that he held the reins with a firm hand despite his youthfulness, and in one instance at least set at defiance one of the time-honored customs of the community. As in all country hotels of that day,

liquor was sold at the Hull Inn. One day there was a drunken brawl in the bar-room, and despite the protests of the dear old grandmother, who thought such radicalism uncalled for, the bar was closed, and from that day he became a teetotaler.

At the time of this occurrence he was seventeen years of age, and if he had succeeded in making any impression, beyond what is ordinarily made by boys of that age, upon his neighbors and associates, that impression was that he had rare force of character and a considerable amount of executive ability. His schooling had, however, been wholly neglected, according to his own humorous account of the earliest experiments in that direction. He spent his first day in school when he was six years of age. For some slight infraction of the rules he was flogged, and upon reporting the facts to his grandmother, was told that he need not go to school any more. After resting three or four years an effort was made to teach him to write, but abandoned after a few days. At fourteen he was again sent to school one day, and again received a flogging on account of his inability to read, uninstructed, a passage in his grandfather's Bible, "the only book," he says, "I ever knew him to own," and once more withdrew from these educational advantages.

The best information obtainable is therefore to the effect that his seventeenth year found him unable to read. About this time, however, came a wonderful and apparently spontaneous awakening of his ambition, and his achievements within the next succeeding years are commended to the attention of all young men upon whom it is incumbent to make the most of their time and opportunities. To use his own language, at this time he pushed out on his own account in pursuit of knowledge. He easily learned to read. To write a firm, free hand came hard to the untrained fingers, but this, too, he achieved in a comparatively short time. His instructors were not experts in the art of teaching, nevertheless he mastered Daboll's arithmatic in fourteen weeks. While following the plow he carried a copy of the multiplication table in his hat for easy reference, and many other lessons were undoubtedly learned in a similar way. This laborious course of study having been followed during three months' "schooling" in 1838, he had at the end of that time made sufficient progress to enable him to obtain a certificate to teach school for the winter in a neighboring district. Immediately after he engaged to teach the village school, in the town of Perry, summer and winter, for three years, a work in which his success is indicated by an increase in membership from 14 to 65 the first term and corresponding later growth. This success did not, however, come to him easily, and one experience will give an idea of the difficulties which he had to encounter, as

well as of his unconquerable will power. During his first term of teaching he found some of his pupils quite as far advanced as himself, and he had to labor assiduously to master the lessons before they were reached in the regular course of study. On one occasion, when his most advanced class in mathematics was approaching a problem which he had struggled in vain to solve, he dismissed his school at four o'clock, and walked sixteen miles through the snow to ask help from his old teacher. Together they tried to work out the problem, but failed after many hours' labor. Retracing his footsteps in the morning, he reached the school-house in time to open school at nine o'clock, and attended to his duties during the day. When school closed he took supper—the only food he had tasted in thirty-six hours—and again resolutely applied himself to the task of conquering that problem, which he succeeded in doing before midnight.

During the years of teaching which followed, his grandfather's growing feebleness threw still more of the heavy farm work upon him, but notwithstanding these added burdens, his own education progressed steadily, the studies which he took up among others being algebra, Latin, surveying, and law. His custom was to rise early, in the morning, attend to such farm work as had to be done at that time, and then proceed with his books to the home of his instructor, where that gentleman listened to his recitations while still in bed. From his recitations he went to the school-room, where fires were to be made, floors to be swept, pens—the old-fashioned quill pens—to be mended, and various other things done in preparation for the day's work. After school hours he hastened home and applied himself to farm work until dark. He early became noted for his punctuality, his precision, and his methodical way of doing things. While he did a vast amount of work, he was never perturbed or worried, but seemed to have time for everything, and pushed out into new fields of study. He gave some attention to the study of law, for the practice of which he hoped to prepare himself, engaged in frequent public discussions and became a figure in all the debating societies within ten miles of his home.

Having exhausted home resources for instruction by the time his Perry engagement was over, he went to the academy at Lima for a year and a half, where part of the classes were soon entrusted to him.

At this time he made the acquaintance of Miss Melicent A. C. Loomis, a woman of rare intellectual gifts, eminently sensitive and sympathetic, who seems to have had all her life that nameless charm which takes captive all hearts. Although it is thirty years since her death occurred in Chicago, those who knew her still speak of her as "the loveliest of women."

In 1846, Charles J. Hull and Melicent

Loomis were married and began the journey of life together. Seven years earlier—in 1839—Mr. Hull had found time to make a prospecting tour of the West, and had traveled on horseback through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and parts of Illinois. He had carefully scrutinized the lake shore, and noted the locations of rival cities, and taken into consideration their chances of future growth, with the result that he fixed upon Chicago as the place where he would locate when he should find himself in condition to do so. In accordance with these plans, immediately after his marriage he removed to Chicago, and at once sought employment which would enable him to earn a livelihood until such time as he could engage in an occupation which should be entirely congenial to his tastes. The first work offered him was in a hardware store, where he made himself generally useful for a month, and was offered double the salary he had been receiving if he would remain longer. By that time, however, he had arranged to go into business for himself, and immediately began merchandising in a small way. In this business he was wonderfully successful, and the accumulations of the next three years amounted to forty thousand dollars. Disaster overtook him, however, in 1849. First a fire destroyed his stock of goods, and then a heavy additional loss, occasioned by a shrinkage in the value of wheat, swept away his fortune. Finding that by careful management he could make his assets meet his liabilities, he gave his attention to the settlement of his affairs, with this as the chief object. While engaged in business he had continued his law studies, and at this time opened an office, acquiring sufficient practice for the support of his family, while devoting the assets of his business to his creditors. Intending then to make the practice of law his life work, and believing that a thorough knowledge of medicine would be of benefit to him in this connection, he also attended the lecture courses at Rush Medical College, and in 1851 received the degree of M. D. from that institution.

As soon as his business affairs had been satisfactorily adjusted, he determined upon a new departure, and with his wife and children returned to the East, and entered the Harvard Law School. Here he remained two years, working with his characteristic zeal and energy, and enjoying to the fullest extent the rich opportunities for self improvement now presented to him.

In 1853 he graduated from Harvard, having aroused high expectations for his future upon the part of at least one of his instructors, who later expressed keen regret at his retirement from practice, giving it as his opinion that the western bar had been robbed of one who was destined to become a shining light in the profession. The same year he visited Washington City, and was

admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court upon motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of law, and by March of the following year, in addition to supporting his family and paying off a small indebtedness incurred while he was at Harvard, he had saved from his income one thousand dollars.

With this money he made the cash payment on his first purchase of land in the west division of Chicago, and again he was on the high road to prosperity. His judgment in making investments of this character seems to have been almost infallible, and not only was this shown in Chicago, but in numerous other cities where he operated in the later years of his life. A subdivision and sale of the land of which mention has been made, followed close upon its purchase, and in a short time his transactions in realty became so extensive that he retired from the practice of law, other than in cases in which his own interests were involved. It is said, however, that during his brief career at the bar, he showed a marked adaptability to the profession, that his arguments were models of logic, force and persuasiveness, and his methods beyond criticism, while his noble presence, absolute candor, and princely courtesy added to his power.

The depreciation of values in real estate in 1857, buried him under an avalanche of debt, from which only the herculean efforts of many years extricated him. Before, this however, he had begun his great work, never henceforth relinquished, of ameliorating, so far as lay in his power, the condition of the laboring classes, of bringing about the reformation of criminals and drunkards, and converting those who might become paupers or malcontents, into property holders, and hence supporters of the law. It was this great work which won for him from one of our great dailies, the title of "patron saint of thrift," and from another, that of "apostle of temperance and of good works."

An eminently practical man in everything, he set about this work in the most practical way. His belief was that in the homelessness or tenancy of the masses, lies a main cause of their misery and vice; that every man must work out his own salvation, and that in inspiring him to do this, in opening and then pointing out the way to him, and seasonably reinforcing his will to continue in it, lies the best form of help which the strong can render the weak. In dealing with the poorer classes, he sought to help the recipients of his bounty to help themselves instead of becoming dependent upon him. His efforts were largely directed toward aiding them to secure homes, counseling and advising them under all circumstances to be frugal and of good habits, and to labor industriously for the accomplishment of something more than the mere maintenance of an existence. "The noblest charity," said

he, "is to teach people how to become independent." The establishment of the "poor man," through his own effort and self-denial, in his own home, within walking distance of his place of employment, if it could be so arranged, was in the opinion of Mr. Hull, an event which must have an important effect upon his character and that of his family. He sought to "level up society from the bottom by helping individuals and teaching families by thousands, the principles of self support." The extent to which he succeeded in this work is attested to-day by thousands of families who acquired homes through his helpfulness, supplemented by their own industry and frugality which he stimulated and brought into healthy action.

Successful in his Chicago work in this line, he carried it into other fields in later years, notably in the Southern States, where hundreds of the freedmen were aided to procure homes through his efforts after the war. Before the close of the conflict, his heart had burned within him at the thought of their helplessness under the new conditions suddenly thrust upon them, their inability to use freedom wisely, and become a strength and not a menace to free government, and he resolved that as soon as might be safe, he would aid in this way to safe reconstruction. He was a generous giver in his own quiet way, but found the truth constantly more thrust upon him, that it is difficult to give without pauperizing.

His office was for years, however, upon invitation, the constant resort of newsboys and bootblacks as well as of ex-convicts and other unfortunates who were sure of getting food and friendly counsel, and the boy at least who was in "hard luck," was sure of getting a sufficient loan to start him in business, when he called upon Mr. Hull. For all who visited him he had a kind word, and systematically conferred with them upon their troubles, reaching conclusions promptly as to the best methods of procedure. In this way he disposed of a vast amount of work, purely charitable in its character, in connection with much more of mixed business and charitable nature.

A work to which he devoted himself with a zeal akin to that which he manifested in seeking to better the condition of the poor, was that of reforming the criminal classes. The Sunday after he arrived in Chicago with his young bride, he went to the old log jail, and not being permitted to enter, talked with the prisoners through a hole in the door. From that time until near the close of his life, he seldom failed to spend a portion of each Sunday with the inmates of some prison, seeking to stimulate their manhood, and arouse within them new hopes and resolves.

Almost every Sunday morning for many years, he went to the Bridewell, and there engaged in giving systematic moral and religious instruction to those whom he found paying

the penalty of their misdoings. His appeals to the criminal classes were of the most impressive and earnest character, and it is doubtful if any other Chicago philanthropist has ever done as effective work and brought out as much good among this class as did Mr. Hull.

To the work of promoting temperance and sobriety, he was also ardently devoted, and he missed no opportunity of forwarding any movement which he believed was calculated to lessen the evils of intemperance. A "moral suasionist," he was at the same time a believer in the doctrine of prohibition, and he strongly advocated legislation in accord with this view. When he banished intoxicating liquors from his grandfather's inn at Castile, and became a teetotaler himself, he says in a letter many years afterwards, "he immediately began to think and work in a public way for the rescue of others." He continued the work as long as he lived, and once he appears to have been tempted to enter politics with a view to promoting the cause of temperance. Some years since, when Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Illinois, on the Republican ticket, Mr. Hull was urged to accept the second place on the ticket, as a representative of the temperance element in the party, and while preferring not to hold office, he finally consented to allow the use of his name in that connection should it be deemed expedient by his friends. It was thought, however, that his nomination would commit the party to the endorsement of the principles of prohibition to an extent not expedient, from a political standpoint, and another candidate was chosen. He delivered many able addresses on this subject in various parts of the country, and was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Washingtonian Home, Chicago, designed for the reformation of drunkards. For many years he was president of the Board of Trustees of this institution, and was officially connected with it up to the last year of his life.

His interest in the newsboys and bootblacks, to whom he had become a Mentor and guardian, led him to aid largely in establishing the Newsboys' Home. For a long time he had gathered them in his office, where a cracker box, a barrel of apples and a few sheets of ginger bread were always open to them, and here with the assistance of the ladies of his family, he started an evening school for their benefit. This led later to the establishment of a lodging house for the homeless and friendless waifs.

While he was deeply religious, Mr. Hull was never blind to the shortcomings of the churches, or persuaded that they represented the sum of all piety. His religion was too broad to be hampered by creeds or circumscribed by established metes and bounds. He was a profound and original thinker, and gave expression to many striking and truthful sayings which should pass into

proverbs to be preserved among the utterances of the wise men of all generations.

Here are some of them, gleaned from various personal letters, written without thought of publication :

"Each soul is interested in the welfare of every other, and the profoundest interest of all is the Father's. His integrity is pledged for the redemption of the whole human family."

"The Christianity that saves here and hereafter is a web, woven by the daily life, and not a gauzy net work of beliefs."

"No infidel makes so savage an assault upon religion as a church does when she attempts to force her creditors to accept fifty cents on a dollar."

"Genius is a lead horse, flighty and wild, and frequently runs away with the rider. Common sense pulls straight forward or holds back in the breeching as the load and the road may demand."

"A great good seldom comes except upon the invitation of a great struggle."

"He who forces one to think is a benefactor."

"He who stirs me to the centre is my best friend. He who lulls me to sleep my worst enemy."

"Pestilence is not a child of God, but of decomposition, and will not be frightened by prayers. Man must save himself by sanitation or be lost."

"Better homes will save the nation ; poorer ones will destroy it."

"Eminently religious people tell us that men who do their own thinking without clerical aid are enemies of God and will be burned up ; but they are mistaken. Such men are superior to fire."

"I do not want the Lord to put me in a fine house, dress me up, feed me sumptuously, and have me put on exhibition before the people once a week. I wish to touch the ragged, the dirty, the mean, and the criminal in their daily lives and aid them in their struggle to get into better ways."

"Wealth, to be valuable, must come from forethought, industry, integrity and economy, and not as a legacy from the estate of a rich uncle."

"Each soul basks or shivers mostly in its own sunshine or shadow."

"Time always tells the whole truth. Fear not, to-morrow will set you right."

"I have never lost faith for a moment in the eternal fitness of my situation, and have felt in the darkest hours that I was equal to the emergency, and could never be defeated so long as I should stand by my manhood. Men fail not from outside pressure, but because they are untrue to themselves."

"The thought that character is the imperishable rock of ages has never entered ——'s dull brain."

"I am not here to pry into your antecedents. For we are dead as to yesterday, and not born as to to-morrow. We must use to-day in learning lessons which will benefit us when to-morrow comes."

"Nature never lies, and the man who does departs from her and suffers."

"The thoughts of to-day become the acts of to-morrow. Therefore be careful what you think."

"The earth is the heritage of the human family, and he is either a bold man or a thoughtless one who dares keep them from their patrimony."

"The upright man has no fears. This world is on his side and he will be at home in all worlds. Righteousness lights his path, and he can not long walk in darkness or sorrow."

"It hurts a man to wait for something to turn up, or wait for his relatives to turn down, so that he may slip into their empty clothes."

Quotations of this character might be multiplied, but these serve to show his apt way of expressing himself, and to some extent also they illustrate his thoroughly common sense views of the affairs of life.

Successive bereavements deprived the great hearted philanthropist of his beloved wife and their children. First the little one went, then the eldest son upon the threshold of a promising manhood, fell a victim to the cholera scourge which visited Chicago in 1866, and a beautiful and accomplished daughter passed away some years later. His charming family circle broken, utterly destroyed in fact, save for the continued presence of the dear kinswoman, to whom the little ones had been committed by their mother, he sought consolation in more unremitting labor and more constant and absorbing devotion to charitable, benevolent and reformatory work. This work he kept up, until the early part of the year 1889, when he died suddenly on the 12th of February, at Houston, Texas.

So ended a quiet life lived in perfect fidelity to the great virtues of truth—courage—patience—love—so passed out of the world a great heart, a heroic soul.

One of Mr. Hull's most emphasized beliefs was that "Tricks never succeed in business," that integrity and manliness win even the financial rewards of this life beside being their own exceeding great reward. To use his own words, "character must save us in this world and in all worlds."

In him Chicago lost a man whose example should inspire her youth. His life proves that lending a hand to the weaker brethern need hinder no one. It demonstrates the truth of one of his favorite quotations:

"Deep in the man, sits fast his fate,
To mould his fortunes, mean or great."

Ripe culture—flawless manners—brain power, are to be had for the earning. The poorest boy has the Days.

"To each they offer gifts after his kind;
Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds them all!"

R. A. B. MILLS.

In October, 1843, there arrived in Chicago a young man, who afterward became widely known among the pioneer merchants of the West, but who at that time was just starting out in life for himself. He had not an extensive acquaintance with the world, but he had given some attention to a study of the resources of the Western States, so far as they were then known, had reached the conclusion that a great city must grow up somewhere in the "Lake region," and believing that Chicago was destined to be that city, he had come here to put forth his best efforts to become a participant in the general prosperity. Like most of the young men who constituted so large a proportion of the population of Chicago in those days, the young man who made his entrée into the city, traveling in a covered wagon,—of the kind familiar to the middle aged men of to-day, as "immigrant wagons," in their boyhood days,—had come from the East, and a little inquiry would have developed the fact that he had driven through from the town of Northeast, situate in Erie County, State of Pennsylvania.

It was after this fashion that Royal A. B. Mills, made his way to Chicago, long before railroads were known in the West—when they were in fact, but little known in the United States—to find here a city of a few thousand people, which was suffering from a most serious business depression, as a result in part, of reckless speculation which had been indulged in by its inhabitants, and in part chargeable to the financial panic which had swept over the country at large, a few years earlier. The outlook at the time of his arrival was not assuring. No small number of those who had established themselves in the city during the short era of its early prosperity, had become discouraged and disheartened at the prospects for making a living, and were seeking or had already sought locations in other parts of the West, or returned to their former homes. If the population in the town was not at a standstill just at that time, it was a question whether it was growing larger or smaller. To obtain profitable employment of any kind was difficult, and those who were unacquainted in the town, or who had arrived here at the end of a long and tiresome journey without means, were of course the greatest sufferers.

Mr. Mills, had, however, come here, relying upon his own efforts for success, and it did not occur to him to



Museum of Western History

R. W. B. Mills

turn back or seek another location because the prospects were less flattering than he had anticipated. He was twenty-one years of age, full of physical and mental vigor, and ready to engage in any honorable or legitimate occupation which promised him a livelihood and something in the way of savings for investment.

Born in the town of Northeast, Erie County, Pennsylvania, October 7th, 1821, Mr. Mills had grown to manhood in the town of his nativity, had there mastered and worked at a trade, and when he set out for the West, was looked upon by his neighbors and friends as an enterprising, industrious, and thrifty young man, who was not likely to make a failure of life, whatever the circumstances by which he might be surrounded.

His father, James Mills, who was of New Jersey ancestry, was a pioneer settler of western Pennsylvania. He died when the son was nine years of age, and the responsibility of looking after his educational and industrial training had therefore devolved upon the mother, who came from one of the old families of the Keystone State. That this education was of the most practical and sensible kind which her limited means could command for her son, was attested by the success of his later life and the high standing which he attained among the business men of a large city. Mrs. Mills, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Blaine, came of the same Scotch-Irish stock which gave to America, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, an officer in the Pennsylvania line, and the trusted friend of Washington during the Revolutionary struggle, and which has contributed also James G. Blaine, to the present generation of eminent statesmen. She was a woman of much force of character and strong common sense, and her children were brought up to regard industry and application as cardinal virtues. The son with whom this sketch has principally to do—who was christened Royal Alexander Blaine Mills—was the eldest of five children. He received his education in the public schools in Northeast, which afforded fair advantages, or it should be said perhaps, fair opportunities for obtaining knowledge which can be turned to good account in the ordinary vocations of life. His school days ended, with a few terms at the old time "academy," and he was then apprenticed to a carpenter, and in due course of time graduated into a skillful mechanic. After working for a time at his trade he made up his mind to come to Illinois. He accordingly set out as already stated, in a small covered wagon in which he traveled the entire distance from his old home in Pennsylvania to Chicago. He arrived here with a very scant amount of money and no resources other than native ability, a capacity for hard work, and physical vigor which fitted him for continuous application. He was not acquainted in the city, and not in condition to make choice of an em-

ployer or the kind of employment in which he would engage. He had to turn his hand to something without unnecessary delay, and the first work offered him was accepted. This was a job which was offered him by the pioneer editor, John Calhoun, founder of the newspaper publishing business in Chicago. He was not employed to aid Calhoun in the work of moulding public opinion through the columns of the old *Democrat* in either the editorial or mechanical departments, but was hired by the editor to convert the pile of "four-foot cord wood"—wherewith a considerable number of his subscribers had squared their accounts—into such shape as would render it available for fuel. In what is now called Calhoun Place—in honor of the pioneer publisher—Mr. Mills performed his first labor in Chicago, to the satisfaction of his employer, with whom he often talked over the experiences of that period, when he had become a prominent and successful man of affairs in later years.

After he had been in Chicago a short time, keeping a sharp lookout for regular employment, he succeeded in securing a position in the Engineering Department of the Government service, and for a considerable time was employed in the construction of public works at Racine and Kanaska, Wisconsin.

In 1845, he came back to Chicago, and began his merchandising career. Among the firms then doing business in the city was that of Jones & Co., dealers in "Yankee notions" of all kinds. Mr. Mills in some way or other, had his attention called to this business, and reached the conclusion that a profitable trade could be carried on by loading a wagon with a well assorted stock of these notions, and peddling them out through the country, after the fashion familiar to New England and Eastern people generally at that time. To be sure the Western States were then very sparsely populated, but the country was settling up rapidly, and Mr. Mills was satisfied that he would find customers enough to make the proposed business remunerative. He accordingly associated himself with Jones & Co., and for several years thereafter drove his notion wagon through Illinois and northwestern Indiana, becoming almost as familiar a figure in certain localities as the village storekeeper.

His success in this business was quite up to his expectations. His earnings were considerable, and his savings always a fair proportion of his earnings. With these savings he purchased in the course of a few years, an interest in the "notion store" with which he had associated himself, which then became known as the firm of Jones & Mills. At a later date this establishment, which expanded into one of the leading commercial establishments of the city, was widely known throughout the West as the firm of John R. Mills & Co., and still later as Bowen Bros., John R. Mills and R. A. B. Mills being partners in the business,



Andrew Miller

but in no other way related to each other.

Mr. Mills's business prosperity was continuous from the time he became interested in merchandising. Up to 1859, he gave to this business the most careful attention, but at that date retired from the firm, his private business having grown to such proportions as to necessitate this step.

From the date of his location in Chicago, he had made a careful and intelligent study of its resources, and was one of the pioneers who held steadfastly to the belief that it was destined to become the largest and most important of all the western cities. His faith in the future growth and prosperity of the city was evidenced by the investment from time to time of his surplus means in outlaying real estate which yielded large returns, giving him a comfortable fortune in middle life, and providing a handsome estate for the use and benefit of his family.

In 1874, while still a comparatively young man, he was stricken with blindness, occasioned by a fall from his carriage and a resultant injury of his spine. Paralysis ensued, and for eight years he was confined to his room and his bed. He was treated by the most eminent physicians of this country and also of Europe, but failed to derive any permanent benefit from their treatment, and died at his home in Chicago, January 25th, 1882.

An upright, enterprising, and honorable man, he was much esteemed by his contemporaries among the pioneers of the city. During his active life he did his full share toward promoting the commercial, social, and religious development of the city. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party up to the war period, and after that time with the Republican party. As a churchman, he was an Episcopalian, serving for a time as one of the vestrymen of "Christ Church."

He was married in 1850 to Miss Eliza Anne Neely, of Moorheadville, Erie County, Pennsylvania, and during the entire period of his married life made his home in Chicago. His family consisted of two sons, Frederick N. and James M. Mills, and two daughters, Jennie M. and Katharine L. Mills, who with their mother, still reside in the city.

ANDREW MILLER.

The first floating dry docks constructed and put into operation in Chicago, were built by Andrew Miller in 1848. Prior to that time the "Marine Railway," which had been constructed some years earlier, had been the device made use of to take vessels out of the water when it became necessary to repair or overhaul them. The construction of these docks, was the

beginning of a revolution in the manner of handling lake craft for purposes of repairs, and was therefore an event of importance to the shipping interests.

Andrew Miller the pioneer in this work, as well as a pioneer resident of Chicago, was born in 1820, in the north of Ireland, near Colraine, a seaport town in the county of Londonderry, noted for its manufacture, of fine linens, leather and other commodities.

He was a son of David Miller, and one of eleven children, nine of whom were boys and two of whom were girls. He was next to the eldest of the nine brothers, and as his father died while he was still a mere lad, leaving the family in somewhat straightened circumstances, it became necessary for him to bear a considerable portion of the burden of supporting his younger brothers and sisters while they were growing up, and preparing to take care of themselves. This he did with a cheerful self-sacrifice that exhibited the nobleness of his nature. His mother leaned upon him to fill the place of the head of the family, and most nobly did he respond. The younger members of the family found in him more of a father than a brother.

The greater portion of his youth and early manhood, had, as a consequence of this condition of family affairs, to be devoted to manual labor, so that he received only a common school education. His father had been a millwright by trade, and he early began serving an apprenticeship, which was designed to fit him for following the same business. About the time he attained his majority however, he decided to come to America, and his coming to this country, changed his plans and threw him into a different line of work than that by means of which he had expected to earn his livelihood.

An elder brother Samuel, who had left home when he felt that the care of his father's family might be safely committed to its younger members, had preceded him to the United States, and was located at Oswego, New York, in the employ of his uncle, Andrew Miller, the pioneer ship builder of that port. His grandfather and grandmother were also living in Oswego, so that when he left his early home, and took passage for this country, it was not with the prospect of coming entirely among strangers, and ultimately he was followed by all the members of his family whom he left behind at the time.

At the end of his voyage across the Atlantic, which was uneventful, he landed at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in the summer of 1841, where he looked about at once for employment which would afford him a livelihood, and supply him with the means to travel over and obtain a better idea of the vast country of which he knew he had but crossed the threshold. The most profitable employment to be obtained in St. Johns just at that time, appeared to be that of working in the shipyard,

and to this Mr. Miller turned his attention. Although he had at that time had no experience in this kind of work, the fact that in so far as the handling of tools was concerned, it was not very unlike the millwrights work, with which he was thoroughly conversant, enabled him to pick up the trade of ship carpentry with comparatively little difficulty, and to obtain remunerative wages—at least wages considered remunerative in those days—almost from the start.

After remaining at St. Johns a few months, he left that place, and joined his brother in Oswego, New York, where he also became an employe of their uncle Andrew. He remained at Oswego until 1846, and being an apt mechanic, he became familiar in that time with all the details of ship building, and also obtained a practical knowledge of the most approved methods of making repairs, and constructing the necessary appliances therefor.

In 1846, having become familiar with the construction of floating dry docks, and being convinced that they would be of great utility at the more important lake ports, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where in company with others, he built a set of dry docks, in which he retained an interest for two years. At the end of that time he came to Chicago and forming a partnership with E. M. Doolittle, he began the building of what is now the largest dock system in Chicago.

It did not take long to demonstrate that the floating dry dock was splendidly adapted to the purposes for which it was designed—the handling of lake craft. Being so constructed that it can be filled with water and sunk, the dry dock is easily anchored in position to receive the vessel to be repaired, which is floated into a bed prepared for it. Then when the water is pumped out of the dock, it comes to the surface with its burden, and the vessel stands high and dry ready for the workmen to begin their labors.

The floating docks constructed by Mr. Miller and his partner—three in number—were located at the mouth of the north branch of the Chicago River, and operated successfully until 1859. The firm engaged also to some extent in ship building during that period.

In 1859, to meet the demand for a dry dock which would accommodate the larger lake vessels then coming into use, the firm took hold of an enterprise which had already been commenced, and pushed to completion a large dry dock located on the north branch of the river, near Halstead street bridge. About the beginning of the war, in 1861, Mr. Doolittle retired from the business which they had built up, and Mr. Miller soon afterward associated with him, his brother, Thomas E. Miller, the firm becoming Miller Bros. The continued increase and growth soon made a further extension of their dock system necessary, and in 1869, they built what is still the largest dry dock in Chicago.

Andrew Miller continued to be identified with the business up to the date of his death, September 30th, 1881, and felt a pardonable pride in contemplation of the fact, that through his own efforts he had succeeded in life to the extent of being instrumental in establishing an industry creditable alike to its founder and to the city of Chicago. After Mr. Miller's decease, Thomas E. Miller and a younger brother, Brice A. Miller, became his successors, the firm continuing up to the present time to be known as the Miller Bros. Dry Dock Co., although it is now an incorporated institution.

As a result of his long business career of over thirty years in Chicago, Mr. Miller accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a man, however, whose kindness of heart prevented him from amassing great wealth. He could not crowd a debtor, and lost thousands of dollars by that trait, which from a business standpoint is considered a weakness, but which is the outflow of a sympathic nature. He was a man of domestic tastes. "There is no place like home" was to him a reality, so that he was not widely known outside his business and his home. His political affiliations were with the Republican party from the beginning of its existence, and his church connection was with the First Congregational Society of Chicago, more noted than any other Chicago church for its uncompromising hostility to slavery in ante-bellum days.

He was married first in Oswego, New York, in 1846, to Miss Margaret Wallace of that city.

After the death of his first wife, he married in 1863, Mrs. Ann J. McKinnon, a resident of Chicago since 1850, who was the widow of James McKinnon, also a pioneer settler of Chicago, who emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Miller, she had one child, Lizzie A. McKinnon, now Mrs. D. H. Roe of this city. Mrs. Miller is still a resident of the city and has for many years been conspicuous in church and charitable work. Mrs. H. H. Bellfield of Chicago, Mrs. John Fisher of Fargo, North Dakota, and Mrs. Elmer A. Rich of La Grange, Illinois, are the three children of Mr. Miller now living.

ROBERT SHEPPARD.

Chicago became a town in the month of August of the year 1833. That is to say it received at that time official recognition of its existence, and began the exercise of corporate powers, although it was little more than a straggling settlement for two or three years thereafter. Robert Sheppard, who came to Chicago in 1834, was a resident of the town, therefore in the first year of its corporate existence, and hence one of the foundation builders of the



Robert Sheppard

metropolis. He was moreover one of the pioneers who came prepared to endure the hardships, and to put up with the annoyances and inconveniences of frontier life, and having established his homestead in the infant city, he shared its fortunes during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Sheppard was a Scotchman by birth. His birth-place was the ancient town of Dundee, the third in rank among the municipalities of Scotland, and one of the richest of all in historic interest. "To have been born in some famous city," one of the Greek poets asserted, was requisite to a man's happiness. While less importance attaches to the place of birth in the age in which we live, it is nevertheless true that we contemplate with a large measure of satisfaction the fact, that through the accident of birth—either our own or our ancestors—our names have been linked with that of a famous city. The native of Dundee may contemplate with pardonable pride the fact that the city of his birth was an important place two hundred years before the existence of the American continent became known to the inhabitants of the "old world." It was in Dundee that the patriot Wallace passed his early boyhood, and King Charles the Second lived there after his coronation at Scone in 1650. Robert Bruce demolished its castle when engaged in his wars with the English monarch, King Edward II., early in the fourteenth century. The Duke of Lancaster burned the town in 1385, the Marquis of Montrose pillaged it in 1645, and Cromwell's soldiers sacked and burned it in 1651. These are but a few of the events which we may call to mind as a part of the history of the Scotish town in which Mr. Sheppard was born on the 22d of February, 1807, and in which he grew up. His father was James Sheppard, a good and pious citizen of Dundee, who trained his children up to habits of industry, and gave them such educational advantages as his limited means would allow. Robert Sheppard was apprenticed at an early age to a carpenter and joiner, from whom he obtained a thorough knowledge of the trade which gave him his start in life after he reached the United States.

After he had learned his trade, feeling that he was deficient in education, he attended school for a considerable time, giving his attention largely to mathematics. He was naturally of a somewhat adventurous disposition, and as soon as he felt himself fully qualified to take care of himself and make his own way in the world, he began thinking of emigrating to some "new country," which should afford to enterprising young men advantages superior to those which they might reasonably hope to enjoy in his native land. He first thought of going to Australia, but rather by accident than otherwise had his attention turned to New York City, and concluded to try his luck in the United States.

In 1826 he landed in New York, where he began life for himself with-

out any acquaintances to assist him, and with very little money in his possession. He soon found employment at his trade, however, and remained in New York several years, going from there to Buffalo. At the last named place he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Church, afterwards one of the pioneer merchants of Chicago, and a lifelong friendship grew up between them. Both came to Chicago in 1834, both resided here continuously as long as they lived, and both died in 1871.

When Mr. Sheppard came to Chicago he had been nearly eight years in the United States, and by close application to his business, he had succeeded in saving a few hundred dollars, which he brought with him in coin, carefully packed away in his tool chest. A short time after his arrival he embraced an opportunity offered to purchase some ground in what is now one of the busiest portions of Chicago, and at once began the improvement of the property of which he had become possessed, by erecting thereon buildings suited to the demand of the "tenants" of that period. For several years from that time he was an active factor in the material building up of the city, and many buildings which had become to a greater or less extent historic, before they were swept away by the great fire of 1871, were built by his labor and under his direction.

At the end of a few years, which he devoted entirely to the building trade, he associated himself with other gentlemen and organized a lumber firm of which he became the head, and with which he was connected as long as he remained in business. He accumulated during his lifetime a moderate fortune, and was noted for his probity and uprightness in all his business transactions. He died February 4th, 1871, leaving a son and two daughters, all of whom reside in or in the immediate vicinity of Chicago. The son, Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, D.D., is widely known throughout the west, both as a clergyman and educator. He graduated at the Northwestern University, and subsequently at the Garrett Biblical Institute. He then entered the Methodist ministry, and had charge at different times of churches in Chicago, Rockford and Aurora. Retiring for a time from the ministry he traveled extensively abroad, and after his return became Professor of History and Political Economy in the Northwestern University, which professorship he still retains. He is also officially identified with the Northwestern University and with Garrett Biblical Institute as a member of the board of trustees of each institution.

Robert Sheppard's wife, the mother of Prof. Sheppard, still living in Chicago, came to the city in 1836, with her father Zenas Dickinson, a Massachusetts farmer who immigrated to Illinois and settled near Utica. Mrs. Sheppard was born at Granby, Massachusetts—not far from South Hadley and Am-



W. S. Piper

herst—and her ancestors were among the early settlers of that state. She was married to Mr. Sheppard in 1840, in Chicago, where she became acquainted with him while serving as one of the pioneer teachers of the city.

ANSON S. PIPER.

In his boyhood days Anson S. Piper, ambitious and energetic as he undoubtedly was, probably never dreamed of amassing so large a fortune as that which came to him as the result of thirty years of business activity among the pioneers of Chicago. And yet his success was by no means a matter of chance. He was in no sense an especial favorite of fortune, and when he started out in life he began at the very lowest round of the ladder. In his case fortune smiled on him because of his untiring efforts, his close and intelligent application to an ordinary business vocation, and his thrift and enterprise, which were of a character to merit success under any circumstances and in any field of labor.

Mr. Piper was born in Sackett's Harbor, in New York State, in 1828. He was the eldest of a family of six brothers, all of whom afterwards became citizens of Chicago, and two of whom were associated with him in business for several years prior to his death in 1885.

The father of this somewhat numerous family of boys was Sylvester Piper, and their mother was, before her marriage, Miss Sally Newell, who came of an old New England family. Sylvester Piper was a carpenter, in very moderate circumstances, who was able to support his family comfortably, but they never counted on being supplied with many of the luxuries of life. When not engaged in some kind of manual labor, to which he was called upon, very early in his boyhood to give his attention, Anson Piper attended the public schools of Sackett's Harbor, up to the time he entered his sixteenth year.

At that time his father removed from New York State to Canada, and his education was completed as far as attendance at school was concerned. In Canada, the family located at Dickinson Landing, on the St. Lawrence River, where Anson Piper began clerking in a country store. Here he served a thorough apprenticeship in merchandising, and broadened his knowledge of business affairs, but did not succeed in saving any considerable sum of money, or in making great headway toward the accumulation of a fortune.

In 1854, his father was attracted to Chicago by the opportunity which was offered at that time for obtaining employment at his trade, on the Illinois

and Michigan Canal. He was pleased with Chicago and its prospects, and in 1855, his family followed him to the city, of which they became permanent residents. It was at this time that Anson Piper made his entrée into Chicago. Just before coming here he visited New York State, where he was married to Miss Julia E. Pratt, a daughter of Alvin A. Pratt of that State. Alvin Pratt, was a descendant of the pilgrim Phinehas Pratt, who came to Massachusetts with Captain Thomas Weston's colony in June of 1622, and settled at Weymouth. When the settlers there were driven from their homes by the Indians, he fled to Plymouth Colony where he resided for many years, removing at a later date to Charlestown, where he died in 1680.

Ephraim Pratt, a descendant not more than four or five generations removed from the pilgrim founder of the family in America, was born in New Hampshire, but removed in early life to the town of Lewis, Essex County, New York State. He was one of the pioneer settlers of that region and an officer of the colonial forces during the Revolutionary struggle. His son Samuel, and grandson, Alvin Pratt, were both born and brought up in Essex County.

Alvin A. Pratt, the father of Mrs. Piper, removed from New York State to Wisconsin, and was prominent among the pioneers of that State up to the time of his tragic death among the victims of the great "Peshtigo" fire in 1871.

When Anson Piper came to Chicago, he brought with him his young wife, a woman of superior business and executive ability and great force of character. Without any very considerable resources, the two young people settled down to the business of making the best of their opportunities, and getting ahead in the world as rapidly as possible. Before leaving Canada Mr. Piper had abandoned merchandising, and engaged for a time in conducting a meat market. This business had proven fairly remunerative, and when he found himself in a new city, looking about for something which would afford profitable employment both for himself and his limited capital, he reached the conclusion that he could not do better than open a meat market, with the special object in view of supplying the canal trade. The business at that time was one which required close watching, and the exercise of strict economy in the regulation of expenditures, to leave a comfortable margin of profit, but the frugal and industrious young couple managed each month to lay by something either for investment or for the expansion of their business, and within a few years they were on the high road to prosperity. The second year Mr. Piper added to his business a new feature, in which he became recognized as one of the pioneers of the city. He built a small ice house on the river near Ashland Boulevard, at what was then, and is still known as Bridgeport, and began supplying the canal trade, as well as

a few customers in the immediate neighborhood of his home and place of business with ice, as well as meat. This was the foundation of a business in the ice trade which has grown to immense proportions, and which is still carried on under the name given to it by Mr. Piper upon its organization. After a time he associated with him a partner in this branch of business, and built several large ice houses in the neighborhood of the first one. Then it became necessary, in order to obtain pure ice, to go further away from the city, and he accordingly removed his plant to the Desplaines River, about seventeen miles southwest of Chicago. About this time he took into partnership with him his two brothers, Seth and Thomas, and through their joint labors the business was greatly expanded. Immense storage houses were built for the ice put away each winter, and the present capacity of these buildings is over two hundred thousand tons.

While carrying on this business, Mr. Piper also became interested in stock and fancy farming, becoming the owner of a large body of land in the town of Worth, a suburb of Chicago. The property has increased enormously in value, and this investment alone represents a handsome fortune.

Mr. Piper died in 1885, universally esteemed by his friends and business associates for his integrity and good citizenship His family, in addition to Mrs. Piper, upon whom devolves in great part the management of his large estate, consists of four sons and three daughters, all of whom live in or in the immediate vicinity of Chicago.

HOWARD LOUIS CONARD.

REMINISCENCES OF MY SCHOOL-BOY DAYS.

WE have a good sketch of the old school house built in 1790, in the woods between North and South Wilbraham, Mass., but long since torn down to give way for the more modern and improved school house, or "Lighthouses," as some one calls the school houses of New England. We walked from my grandfather's, Robert Sessions' farm house, about two miles to the old school house, where all of his twelve or thirteen children received their rudimentary education. The deep snows in those days covered the fences in winter, and woe be to the small boy, as I was, if he had an older cousin along who delighted to push him off from the high drifts into the soft snow below, which sometimes required help to get out from under the snow and crawl upon the icy crust above. We were glad to reach the school house and warm ourselves by the fire in the open fire-place, where great sticks of green wood had been cut and brought in from the adjoining

woods. My seat was on the lower row, with no desks in front, but covers on the seat, which we lifted and put in our outer garments and took out the books to learn our a, b, c's. There were three rows of seats with desks on their sides, the back seats for the older boys on one side and girls on the other. The upper tier had writing desks with the sharp edges against our backs when called upon to recite our lessons or at the opening and closing exercises, when we turned around with our faces toward the windows and our backs to the schoolmaster while we were studying our lessons or writing. Each pupil had a writing book made by the good mother at home, with a few sheets of ash paper stitched at the back with brown paper covers. Paper was not ruled at the paper factory in those days and a ruler and lead "plummet" were attached by a string which we ruled the paper for coarse or fine hand, according to the progress made. The teacher took each writing book after school to his boarding place or in the school room, set the copy at the head of the page, and we were required to copy as closely as possible on the page. As we were able to write sentences we had numerous historical, moral or sentimental sentences. "Washington is the capital of the United States." "Massachusetts is the old Bay State." "Knowledge is Power," etc. We had no steel or gold pens, but the flocks of geese in the streets furnished the quills for the pens which the teacher was required to make or mend in addition to teaching ninety or one hundred scholars, which I remember were the number in one school which I attended in the village, the ages varying from four (my age) to seventeen or twenty in the winter, to twelve or fourteen in the summer. There were no regular books as now, but each one brought such books as he pleased; "classification was difficult."

Think of one teacher doing all teaching from a, b, c's up to Daboll's arithmetic, Morse's geography and Murray's grammar. The arithmetic and grammar lessons were a hard road to travel, but the geography was very simple. Morse's geography had no maps. Not a State existed west of the Mississippi, and from Ohio west and north was a vast territory which had been but little explored. "No one dared to dream of the vast progress the West was to make in a half century, and that the center of population of the country was to be transferred west of Ohio, and that cities were to grow up in the West larger than any that existed on the American continent."

I remember how cold the old school house used to get sometimes when the ink would freeze, which, at an earlier day, "was made from the extract of maple bark or, if not, galls from the oak trees, which the pupils prepared at home." "May I go to the fire to thaw my ink?" "May I go to the fire to warm myself?" "Mend my pen, sir?" Half a dozen sometimes waiting for their turn, would interrupt the teacher when hearing classes recite.

Recess was a jolly time, when the snow balls would fly with a will; it lasted ten minutes. When the teacher would say, "girls may go out" and, afterwards, "boys may go out," were happy words to us, and we made the welkin ring when we got out into the cold, breezy air.

The parsing lessons in the afternoon were very hard and, perhaps, but little understood. "In the parsing lesson the dictionary was considerably thumbed to find out the classification of words, but we could often guess right before we got half way down the line from article to interjection." The books used by the older scholars were "Pope's Essay on Man," "Milton's Paradise Lost," "Pollock's Course of Time." The school was opened by the school or school master reading a chapter in the Bible and by prayer by the teacher. Our teachers generally came from Yale or some of the New England colleges, and got about $12 to $16 a month and boarded around. We children were always glad to have the teacher come to our house to board, for my uncle Robert Sessions, who was my guardian, had a family of eight children, and he made a good, long stay, and we had lots of good things to eat, as the schoolmaster was held in high reverence, and everything was done to make his stay agreeable. He sometimes complained that the good people in the district all wanted him at "hog-killing time," when he could have plenty of "tenderloin" for breakfast, dinner and supper. Once, he said, "he was called upon to eat so much fresh pork that the bristles would stick out on his face." Chickens were sometimes killed, and the good mother always had a "square meal" for him.

The discipline of the school was very rigid. The "ferule" lay on the desk of the teacher, on one side of the great fire-place, and was the dread of all disobedient boys who dared to whisper or were caught in sending a missile, in writing, to the girls. Once I was caught, as above, and called out into the middle of the floor and the "ruler" or "ferule," which was about two feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, was well laid upon my open hand, which smarted for some time. It was the only time I was caught and punished. I do not remember ever to have seen a girl punished in that way, but, sometimes, they were obliged to sit with the boys; which seemed a great disgrace. Only think, how dreadful the punishment! Think, too, how the innocent boy suffered when the girl was compelled to sit with him.

In summer sessions the good old fire-place was filled with pine boughs, showing the æsthetic taste of the "school marm," and she brought into requisition the dry pine boughs for punishment.

The spelling lesson was a great place for a happy time for those who won. "Attention!" said the teacher, when every head was erect. "Manners!" every boy made his bow and every girl a "courtesy." The words

were then pronounced from the columns of Webster's spelling book, and when one failed, the next in the class, who succeeded, went above. To leave off at the lead was to win the laurels. So four or five classes took turns in the exercises. The etiquette of the school room is somewhat departed from those days. Then, when the pupil entered the room, the boy took off his cap and made a bow to the teacher, and the girl her courtesy, and so on leaving the school room. A passer-by on the street received like attention from the children. The passengers on the stage coach were similarly greeted. Age and gray hairs were always respected, and no token of disrespect was allowed by either teacher or parent to the passer-by, even though clothed in rags. I have heard in some schools that every Saturday forenoon the catechism was recited, and most of them could answer, "What is the chief end of man?" With us we learned this every Sunday morning or Saturday afternoon from the old pastor, Rev. Dr. Moses Warren, who in his preaching would often arouse his sleepy hearers from their slumbers when he had any thing particular to emphasize, by raising his voice to a high pitch and pounding the pulpit. At the close of the school year the parents were invited to come to the school to see what progress the pupils had made. The writing books were passed around and recitations of their studies were closed up with a little elocution. I remember one of my speeches commenced with, "My voice is still for war; Gods, can a Roman Senate long debate?" etc. Another speech was, "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage."

More than six decades have passed since the scenes here given transpired in the old school house. The schoolmasters and schoolma'ms of the period have all passed away. The lads and lassies of those years, if still remaining on the hither side of the river, are now gray-haired and have wrinkled brows. Their children have grown up, and grandchildren cling to their knees. They will remember that no profane word was ever heard on their play-grounds, and no rough word from the lads caused the fair girls to blush. Not one of these youths, so far as I know, has become a drunkard. The boys who used to play on the old village green in front of the old church as soon as the sun was down on Sunday nights (Sunday commenced in those days at sundown Saturday nights, when all work and play were laid aside) are well remembered. How we used to ring out "Ompompulloway, come away or I will fetch you away," then the play commenced with a "vim and vigor," until nine o'clock, when we were all at our homes ready for a good sound sleep. From the spelling schools we used to ask the girls "if we could have the pleasure of accompanying them home." We sometimes got the "mitten," which added to the fun of all



James McNaught

except the poor recipient, who was crestfallen and despondent. One night the girls had arranged to change shawls and hoods, as they came out of singing school, and each beau as usual selected his girl by her outer garments, and after going some distance silently all the girls burst out with a hearty laugh as the boys began to talk sweetly to them, each boy finding to his disgust that he had somebody else's girl. No subsequent friendships and loving memories will cling to us like those formed when we were children and youth together in our school days.

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

TWO MEMBERS OF THE SEATTLE BAR.

JAMES MC NAUGHT.

ANY consideration of the Bar of the new State of Washington that made no mention of the services or personality of James McNaught, would be defective; and, although that pioneer lawyer of Washington, is at present located upon the far-away coast of the Atlantic, he is by memory and past labors a lawyer of the Pacific slope, and no small part of his present important labors for the great Northern Pacific, touch upon and closely affect the present fortunes and future hopes of the section where he commenced the real labors of life, and laid the foundation of his future successful career.

Mr. McNaught has made his way in the world by his own indomitable will, and against disadvantages that would have discouraged one of a weaker nature. He was born in McLean County, Ill., at the little town of Lexington, on September 9, 1842, the second child in a family of six sons. His early life was passed upon a farm, and, because of trouble with his eyes, he was thirteen years of age before permitted to attend school. But the thirst for knowledge was all the stronger because of this enforced waiting, and he made good use of the time of youth remaining to him. He secured a good common school education, which was supplemented by a course at Wesleyan University, in his native state. He then attended the Law University at Chicago, from which he graduated at twenty-one, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois. But his purpose of an immediate entry upon practice was frustrated by the ill health of his father, and his being called home to assume the care of the family, and he there remained until his father's death and until the family were placed in comfortable circumstances, when he again turned his face toward his

chosen career. His thought turned toward the new West, as offering the best opening for a beginner. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and studied the course as he went, seeking the place that offered the best promise for the future. He reached the Puget Sound region, and his clear judgment told him that here was the scene for future events, and the point about which a great people would sometime be located. He determined to make it his home. He located at Seattle in 1867, at that time boasting less than one thousand inhabitants. One account of the arrival of this earnest young lawyer from the East, has been given with a touch of quiet humor: "The advent of a stranger at this time was a notable event, and the appearance of the tall, slender and youthful but dignified attorney, wearing a long frock-coat and silk hat, aroused more than usual curiosity. It was the period when the citizens of Seattle were accustomed to the sight of decidedly plain and unconventional attire, and any one coming among them dressed in the fashion then prevailing in the East, became a conspicuous character. Mr. McNaught recalls with a smile the sensation he created at this time, and the younger men of that day most vividly remember in this connection, his first appearance in Seattle." But it was not long before the young stranger showed them that he had brought from the East something more than clothes.

The little settlement upon Elliott's Bay was not, it may be imagined, the most promising place in the world for a young attorney who, after paying his first week's board, had only a few cents left. Isaac M. Hall and John J. McGilva were the only attorneys then in practice there, and there seemed hardly business for these two, to say nothing of another. But Mr. McNaught determined to chance his belief as to the prospects of the future, and to abide by his first impulse to remain. It was for a time a severe struggle, but it was not in his nature to become discouraged. What little business came to him was most thoroughly and faithfully attended to, and, as a lawyer of Seattle has borne testimony, "He displayed at this time even in comparatively trifling cases that same careful and painstaking interest that in later years in great and important legal complications brought him such well deserved success."

The inevitable followed. Natural talent, steady application to business, and strict reliability of character, inspired confidence, and he was soon doing a large business.

In 1868 he formed a partnership with John J. McGilva, who was afterward the president of the Seattle Bar Association. This partnership lasted for one year. At that time Mr. I. M. Hall, the only other attorney at the place, temporarily removed therefrom, leaving Messrs. McGilva and McNaught in sole possession. As it seemed advisable to have one lawyer, at least, for each side of the cases to be tried, they decided to dissolve

partnership, and Mr. McNaught continued by himself until 1870, when he formed a partnership with S. S. Garfield, Esq., who was afterward elected a Delegate to Congress, when a dissolution of the firm followed as a natural consequence. He then formed a partnership with John Leary, under the firm name of McNaught & Leary, and for seven years they had a large and most lucrative practice. In 1878, Mr. Leary retired, and Mr. McNaught formed a partnership with his youngest brother, Joseph, under the firm name of McNaught Brothers.

This was in turn followed by one with Hon. E. P. Ferry, formerly Governor of the Territory, and now Governor of the State of Washington, and John H. Mitchell, Jr., who were admitted to the firm as then constituted, and from that time until its dissolution, this powerful legal combination were engaged in all of the important railroad and corporation practice carried on in Washington Territory. During this period, a prolific one in legal controversies, involving many novel questions, James McNaught was not only the recognized head of the firm, but unquestionably held the foremost place among the legal fraternity of Washington Territory. His services were eagerly sought, and his success attracted general attention. He was selected by Mr. T. F. Oakes, then general manager, and now president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as the best man in the West to care for their many great interests, and he was retained in some of the most important of their many litigations. This connection led to his appointment to the position of counsel of the Western division in 1879, where he remained until 1887, when he was made general solicitor, with headquarters at St. Paul; and in 1889, he was promoted to the still higher office of general counsel. This led to his removal to New York, the headquarters of the company. He came here in 1889, and his office is in the Mills' Building on Wall and Broad streets. Mr. McNaught also holds the office of president of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad.

This is but the brief outline of a career of remarkable success. Space will not permit a synopsis of the important cases in which Mr. McNaught has been engaged, but suffice it to say that he could not have reached his present eminence, nor won the reputation that he possesses, did not the meritorious labors of years, lie between the humble beginning of but a few years ago, and the rewards of today. Something of the view held of him by his associates, and of their sorrow at losing him as a member of the Bar of Washington, may be gleaned from what was said of him by those associates, when he announced his purpose of departure from among them, in August, 1887, to locate in St. Paul. A special meeting of the Seattle Bar Association was called for the purpose of taking action, and after the adoption of appro-

priate resolutions, adjourned in a body to Mr. McNaught's residence, and surprised him with the formal presentation of a gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription: "James McNaught, from the Seattle Bar, August 25, 1887."

Speeches of farewell were made by leading lawyers, and responded to by Mr. McNaught. Said Ex-Chief Justice Greene, among other things of like tenor: "It is the old story, that real worth is most appreciatively felt at the moment of parting. We are all very sorry to lose you from amongst us." Said J. R. Lewis, Esq., "You have achieved a very honorable position; you have the respect of your fellow members of the bar; the members with whom you have worked. We have had many a hard tussle with you, but we have always found you a worthy competitor, and whenever we could succeed in downing you, we have felt that we had accomplished a great result." The resolutions referred to above, were presented to Mr. McNaught, and an extract or two therefrom, will add profitable glimpses of the work he had done in Seattle, as outlined by those best able to judge.

"For twenty years," they recited, "Mr. James McNaught, now just entering middle life, has been a member of the Bar of Seattle and Washington Territory, in full practice, and is about to remove from Seattle to St. Paul, Minnesota, to take general charge of the legal business of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It is therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Bar of Seattle regretting his departure, and hoping, that his absence may prove of short continuance, embrace this opportunity to express their lively esteem and affection for their departing brother; their deep sense of the extraordinary ability, indefatigible industry, profound learning, and lofty integrity which have raised him to eminence in the bar of the nation, and their abiding hope that the highest prosperity may ever attend him."

It was not chance, nor the combination of any circumstances of happy accident, that have placed Mr. McNaught where he is to-day. It was by natural ability, hard work, and a courage that was never put out of countenance. Few men have more persistently and exclusively devoted themselves to their profession, than has he. His devotion thereto is of that chivalric kind which has led him to follow it with gennine ardor, not alone for the rewards it has brought him, but because he has found in it an occupation perfectly congenial to his tastes. He has always been a most inveterate worker, and has a constitution which seemingly permits of an unlimited amount of mental and physical labor. This quality of intense application and study, united to a wonderfully retentive memory, have made his mind a rich store-house upon which he is able to draw at opportunate

times for laws and precedents, applicable to points which he is anxious to establish, such as to often astonish courts and disconcert his legal adversaries. His legal forces are always under perfect control ; he overlooks no means of legal defense, and is remarkable for his tactical and strategic qualities. Always sedate, never losing the most perfect command of his temper, calm, placid, and imperturbable, he belongs to that class of lawyers who preserve their mental equipoise under all circumstances, who never seem to be taken by surprise, and who are prepared for any emergencies which may arise in the practice of law. The care which he bestows on the critical niceties of the law is due to his mental activity, and to his habit of thoroughness in whatever he undertakes, and not to the neglect of the broad principles which make the study and practice of the law one of the most elevating and useful persuits of mankind. He never undertakes a case unless he is satisfied that he has a fair legal defense, and then he becomes one of the most persistent fighters, and no defeat is accepted as final until a decision is reached in the court of last resort. In the difficult task among lawyers known as "trying a case after verdict," he has indeed no superior. In advocacy he carries conviction by his earnestness, his clear and logical reasoning, and his thorough mastery of the legal status of the case, while his own intellectuality causes him to address the head rather than the heart, and as a consequence he has the most weight in courts where simple wit and rhetoric are held in the least esteem. A most suggestive thing may be found in the fact that in all these years of many cases, he has never yet lost an important one, for the Northern Pacific, which has left so many important causes to be taken care of as his judgment thought best.

In conclusion, it may be safely said: At a comparatively early age, Mr. McNaught has gained a place among the formost members of his profession, and in a position requiring the highest order of legal talent, he has more than held his own, against many of the best known lawyers in America. Personally, he possesses the qualities which have surrounded him with warm friends, whose loyalty he warmly reciprocates. Mr. McNaught married Miss Agnes Hyde, of Seattle. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

WILLIAM LAIR HILL.

SINCE 1889, Judge William Lair Hill has been a member of the Bar of Seattle. The position he has since that date occupied at that bar, can be understood somewhat from that which follows. Many things in his praise might be said, but, in his own estimation of himself, he has done little that deserves mention. To a query as to some of the events of his life, he made the characteristic answer: "I am simply a man with but average abilities, who, having enjoyed something less than average opportunities, has worked hard—mainly because work was pleasant to him—and has tried to do his duty, at least when it did not conflict too strongly with his self-interest. In short, whatever I have accomplished, which seems to me so little as to be scarcely worthy of mention, is the result not of particular talents, nor of opportunities of any particular kind, but of persistent labor, and could have been accomplished by almost any other man."

Those who know Judge Hill, will recognize much truth in this half-cynical description, and yet they will see that much of truth is lacking. His friends say much more than this in his behalf, and the truthful biographer must also say more, at the risk of offending Judge Hill, perhaps, by saying too much.

William Lair Hill was born on August 20, 1838, upon a plantation in McNairy County, Tennessee, near the point that afterward became memorable in the history of our country as the battle ground of Shiloh. The family to which he belongs were among the earliest colonists of the Carolinas. Two of his ancestors were officers in the Revolutionary War, while his mother belongs to the family of Lairs, who left France in the days of religious persecution, to find a temporary refuge in Holland and thence become exiles for principle in the new land of freedom across the seas. The father of Judge Hill was one of the pioneers who invaded the wilderness of Tennessee, beyond the Blue Ridge, and was a leader among his fellows, made such not only by his qualities of natural leadership, but because he combined in himself the dual professions of physician and clergyman. The family remained in their new home until the son was about twelve years of age. When they left there, says one, "The boy had received but a primative training, in the old-fashioned subscription schools incidental to the Southern States half a century ago. He had the advantage, however, of such fundamental teaching as a thoughtful father and a mother of excellent worth afforded, and their benign influence



W. Lair Hill

is found potent throughout his career."

In 1850, the father visited California, but the rough life of the mining camp of that day, was not congenial to his tastes, and he continued his search for a resting place into the remote but more peaceful recesses of Oregon. He returned overland, delighted with the prospect held out, closed up his business, and taking his family with him, once more recrossed the plains, and in 1853 became a resident of Oregon. He not only won great success in his profession, but also acquired repute by his labors and eloquence as a Baptist preacher.

The son Lair, was a student by nature. He made use of the opportunities that were presented to him, first at the district school, and later at the Jefferson Institute. His father, with the liberal and progressive spirit general in Oregon, even in its infancy, labored for and finally succeeded, with other congenial workers, in founding a college at McMinville, long conducted under the presidency of Rev. George C. Chandler, whose daughter, the young student subsequently married. Mr. Hill was a student at McMinville for two years, from 1857 to 1859, a period of incessant study and indefatigable determination to cover the field of erudition thrown open to him ; and he left behind an example of intelligent application which is still quoted to stimulate the students who follow him.

It was not long before the questions that were agitating the public mind of the day, won the attention of the young student from his books, and caused him to take an active part in support of the principles to which he had given his adhesion. Although a Southerner by birth, he became an opponent of slavery, and won his first spurs by antagonism to a constitutional provision authorizing the ownership of slaves in Oregon. When the State Constitution was framed for submission to the electors in 1857, it had appended an alternative article providing for determination by the electors which the State should be—a free State, or a slave State. During the short time between the action of the convention, and the election at which ratification was necessary, Mr. Hill did yeoman service. The efforts of the free State men triumphed, and Oregon was saved the stain of slavery. Just after this, Mr. Hill's services were called for in support of the movement which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

As concerns the choice of a life's work, Mr. Hill went through the experiences of many young men of like capabilities and ambition. In 1859 he was a teacher of classes at McMinville, and for a short time thereafter was in charge of country schools. His desires and tastes were in the direction of the law. The leisure moments that could be stolen from other labors had for some time been given to it, and when an opportunity offered itself to enter a law firm whose members were excellent lawyers, he was not long in making up

his mind as to what he should do. The firm was composed of George H. Williams and Addison C. Gibbs; Mr. Williams afterwards winning marked distinction as a United States Senator, and as Attorney General in President Grant's cabinet. Mr. Gibbs was hardly less distinguished by his administration as Governor of Oregon.

Mr. Hill was admitted to the bar in December, 1861, and three years later, when but twenty-six years of age, was appointed Judge of Grant County. But before this elevation, he served for a time in the pay department of the Union army, and during 1863 was entrusted with the responsible and hazardous duty of conveying pay to troops stationed at Forts Yamhill, Hoskins, Umpqua, Dalles, Walla Walla, Lapwai, Boise and Colville. He first served under Major Benjamin Alvord, at that time paymaster of the District of the Columbia, but who afterwards became Paymaster General of the army.

Judge Hill ably fulfilled the duties of Judge of Grant County, and at the expiration of that service returned to Portland, and practiced his profession until 1872, when he took editorial charge of the Oregonian, and greatly aided in making it one of the most powerful newspapers of the West. His pure English, incisive logic, and knowledge of public affairs, were of great service in his responsible position, and he made a deep impression upon public opinion while he directed the affairs of this great journal of the West. He held the editorial office for five years, but too close application told upon his health, and he was compelled to seek a rest. He selected the Dalles as a suitable location, and until 1886 lived a life of incessant but better directed energy, devoting all his spare time to addresses and lectures upon educational and social subjects. One of the finest memorials of his labors is the Wasco Academy at the Dalles, which became one of the foremost educational institutions of Oregon, and in the building of which he did perhaps more than any other man. The compliment was paid him of the degree of *Artium Magister*, conferred by the College of Forest Grove.

Judge Hill has never had an ambition for political or official honors, and it was even no temptation when President Grant, unsolicited, and under the most gratifying circumstances, offered him the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court ot Washington Territory. He was asked, at a later time, to accept a similar place on the Bench of Idaho Territory, but preferred to name another for appointment in his stead. But he has never declined to do a citizen's whole duty in connection with public or political affairs. In 1880 he took an active part in the presidential contest, addressing meetings in all parts of Oregon. He was equally zealous in 1882, in support of the Republican ticket of Oregon, at the head of which was Governor Moody; and in 1884, his services were again called into requisition in

the support of James G. Blaine for President. In 1888, he made speeches in California, in support of Harrison.

But the most admirable achievement, in the line of intellectual endeavor, on the part of Judge Hill, was his codification of the laws of Oregon, and later of Washington. In 1886 he went to San Francisco, as code commissioner selected by the Legislature of Oregon, to compile and annotate the laws of the State. He prepared two volumes embodying the statutes, with annotations of decisions, in a code which is accepted everywhere as the perfection of legal accuracy, and comprehensiveness.

"The completion of this great work," says a recent historian of Seattle, "found Mr. Hill's health, never very robust, seriously impaired, and in the hope that change of climate would be beneficial, he took up his residence in Seattle in 1889, at once occupying an exalted place amid a bar of lawyers recruited from the foremost Eastern ranks. The transition of Washington from a Territory to a State, necessitated radical changes in local jurisprudence, and to Judge Hill special attention was inevitably directed. Responding to suggestions of his professional brethren, he commenced the publication of a series of articles urging the adoption of a judicial system which, in his own words, would make the State's courts a means of administering justice rather than the mere forum for technical disputation. His plan involves an entire revision and condensation of time-honored but cumbersome practice; it vests all jurisdiction, civil, criminal and probate, legal and equitable, in the same courts; abolishes terms of court, and divests the machinery of justice of the cobwebs of antiquity, of technicalities which have survived conditions long obsolete. His thorough knowledge of constitutional law, his clear insight into fundamental principles, his logical accuracy in threading the labyrinthian mazes of written and unwritten law, enabled him to lay down rules of practice which were readily adopted so soon as impartial judgement took the place of firmly rooted usage."

At the very first session of the legislature of the new State of Washington, Judge Hill was selected as commissioner to perform for that State the great service he had already rendered Oregon. He bent his full energies to the task, and at the next session, in 1891, he presented to the State a work upon which his reputation may securely rest.

The foregoing is but a meagre outline of a busy and useful life; but the mearest sketch of a brilliant and scholarly man. But to those who can gauge character from events, even this is sufficient to show that William Lair Hill is not only one of the leaders of thought upon the Pacific Coast, but a man of action as well. Nor is his full work yet done, as those who know him best look upon this much as but a preparation for even better work in the

future. As one who has long known him has well said: "He stands at the head of his profession in the northwest country, and his judgment is ever appealed to upon question of paramount importance. With all his genius he has been paramountly a worker. He has had no faith in any road to success not made by individual effort; no faith in the value of a result not reached by independent research. His attainments are due, he insists, to laborious application, even his education, which is far reaching and comprehensive, having been acquired without the advantage of more than a very limited school training."

THEODORE JOHNSON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ORIGINAL explorations in various parts of the United States which have not been carefully examined, are to be set on foot by the Archæological Association, which is under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. Several men who are experts in scientific work, will be placed in the field. During the summer of 1891 the Association has thoroughly explored a number of ancient village sites in the valley of the Delaware, and the work has thrown new light on the customs and conditions of the prehistoric Indians. On an island in the Delaware an implement maker's workshop was found, and in another place were 116 finely chipped knives, averaging about six inches in length. The quarry of jasper, where the Indians got their raw material, was found, and thousands of specimens of their workmanship secured.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN recently spoke as follows concerning the monument proposed for the dead statesman and soldier, John A. Logan: "I should like to have this monument ready for unveiling when the Grand Army meets in Washington next year, but I fear there is not time enough now to do it. Gen. Alger has promised me to ask the committee to meet in Washington at an early day to ask for designs. I want the monument to be of bronze and granite. I think nearly enough money has been raised for the purpose."

MR. J. FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, has published a card in which he somewhat freely unburdens his mind concerning Willard Glazier's "discovery" of the source of the Mississippi. He says: "Capt. Glazier, the mendacious discoverer, has just returned to Minneapolis with a party of tourists, whom he induced by some means, to go with him to the head waters of the Mississippi, and his organs in this State now announce that he has rediscovered the true source of the great river. His companions on the expedition are ready to back his claims. Of course they are. That was what they were taken to Lake Itasca for. The value of the verdict of a packed jury is always rightly estimated."

GENERAL CHARLES W. DARLING, the efficient corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, New York, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Historical Literature of the World's Fair. This Congress is authorized and supported by the exposition corporation for the purpose of bringing about a series of world's conventions of the leaders in the various departments of human progress during the exposition season of 1893. It has been recognized and approved by the Government of the United States, and its general announcement has been sent to foreign governments by the Department of State. An appropriation on account of its expenses has been made by act of Congress.

A RECENT visitor to the old home of Silas Wright, in Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, says that it has recently passed into the hands of the Universalist Society of that place. The property consists of the

old Wright mansion and about a quarter of an acre of land. The house is a plain, two-story building with a large L, and is said to have been erected about seventy-five years ago. In this old house Gov. Wright passed the happiest part of his life. Hither he always delighted to return from the active scenes of public life; and here, the year after his defeat in the gubernational contest, he died while busily engaged in his home labors. To-day the most noticeable room in the house is the large dining room where Mr. Wright was sometimes found by prominent visitors at dinner with his workmen. This dining room is a very large room, differing from many other old-time dining rooms, in that it has a high ceiling. In the room is a huge fireplace, occupying about one half of one side. There are secret closets at one side of the fireplace. In the study is a smaller fireplace, in front of which and slightly at one side Gov. Wright delighted to sit. This was his favorite corner, and when, in 1844, he left home to occupy the Governor's chair at Albany he left it in great sorrow. The house which was until recently occupied by Mr. Plinny Wright, the brother of the statesman, now presents a desolate appearance. The paper is falling from the walls, cobwebs fill the windows, and odds and ends are scattered all about. There is a large collection of books in the old house, the floor in some of the rooms being covered with the works of great writers. Many text books, treatises on religion, philosophy, and kindred subjects, most of them printed fifty years ago and used by the two brothers at Middlebury College, are to be seen everywhere. Some of the books have the name of Silas Wright in his handwriting on the title page. The large monument erected with $1 subscriptions from the citizens of St. Lawrence County stands in a cemetery about a quarter of a mile from the house.

THE split in that Society, The Daughters of the Revolution, which promised such disaster, does not seem to have prevented either faction from going ahead as serenely as though no other claimants were in existence. The Daughters of the Revolution of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling's faction, have filed articles of incorporation in New York, that lady's name heading the list of managers. Her associates are Anna Maserau Steers, Margaret H. Mather, Valeria Berrien, W. Salus, Susan C. M. Steers, Mary C. Casy, Emily D. Steers, Julia T. Burnett, Maria A. Dayton, Ellen A. Warren, Lucretia Morris, F. Adelaide Ingraham, Elenor H. King, Janie A. Everett, Amelia F. Rasines, Louise F. Rowe, Louise S. Davis, Sadie A. Smith, Mary E. D. McGown. Francis A. M. Berry and Emily J. M. Newton. The objects of the society it is declared are "to keep alive the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, collect and preserve manuscripts, records, and so forth, encourage historical research in relation to the Revolution, advocate appro. priate celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries, urge the United States Government to gather, complete, and publish authentic records of every officer, soldier, sailor, statesman or civilian who contributed to the cause of American independence in the war of 1776, and establish a home for the impoverished daughters of noble sires, so that they may feel they have a home and country."

MEANWHILE Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, the president of the other faction, has addressed a general circular, under date of September 14, to the "Regents of the National Society of the Daughters of American Revolution," in which she says: "With a view to the establishment of complete unity of action and perfect harmony of feeling throughout the National Society of Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, the Board of Management, conscious of the integrity of its purposes and the legality of its action, requests a meeting of every officer of the society and of every lady who has at any time received an appointment through any officer of the society, whether she has received notice that such an appointment has been confirmed or not. The meeting will be held Thursday, Oct. 6, in the drawing rooms of 1,407 Massachusetts avenue, placed at the disposal of the society, on that date as a hall and to be in no sense considered a private residence. It is earnestly requested that every chapter formed, or in process of formation, shall be represented on this occasion. It is requested that the ladies coming to this meeting shall bring a clearly defined statement of any just cause of complaint they may entertain, and documentary evidencs to support the position they are prepared to take. The Advisory Board of the National Society will be present, and each chapter regularly formed is invited, and if so desires to send one member of its Advisory Board or council of gentlemen to aid its lady representatives in maintaining its views. The fullest opportunity will be allowed for the discussion of every question, and it is believed that in the course of this candid and friendly conference a full understanding of mutual relations will be attained and confidence established in the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, which has for its high aim the promotion of patriotism of our native land. Plans will be proposed for the advancement of the society. Practical lines of work will be considered, and each regent is invited to present her views and those of her chapter upon these subjects. It must be understood that this meeting is for conference only, and does not take the place of the Continental Congress, which meets on Feb. 22, 1892."

IN the midst of all the hurried and absorbing events of the day, a New York newspaper has found place for the following echoes of the past—these facts so near in the sense of years, yet so far away when measured by the growth of the country, and the march of progress in the new world. In laying the foundation for a new eleven-story building at the northeast corner of Broad and Beaver streets, New York City, it has been found necessary to drive forty-foot piles of hemlock into the swampy ground. To antiquarians the sight of this watery hole in the ground recalls the swamp in this vicinity and the canal which extended through Broad street and by which passengers from Brooklyn and Communipaw were landed at "the stairs" near Wall street. It was a famous skating place for the Dutch lads of the old time.

AN etymological dictionary of the streets, more especially those below Fourteenth street, would prove interesting reading. Close to the Battery, for instance, are Marketfield street, so called because it led up to the open field by the Bowling Green, on which cattle fairs were held and country people disposed of their produce; Bridge street, which took its name from a bridge that spanned the Broad street canal at that point, and Stone street, so designated because it was the first thoroughfare in the city that was paved with stone.

THE oldest house in the city stands at the southeast corner of Pearl and Broad streets, but has been renovated in such a manner that its ancient owners would not recognize it. Originally built in the early part of the last century as the town residence of Etienne DeLancy, it had become a tavern before the Revolutionary War broke out, and was famous for its coffee room and for its landlord, Sam Fraunce, or "Black Sam," as he was familiarly called. At the time of the Stamp act outbreak a cannon ball from the

British war ship Asia, then lying off the Battery, was imbedded in its walls. To the patriot its "long room" is the most sacred spot in all New York, for there Gen. Washington took leave of the officers who had fought by his side in the war for Independence. A saloon and a shoemaker's shop occupy the ground floor, and a sign at the Pearl street entrance bears the legend: "Furnished rooms to let."

AMONG THE BOOKS.

"RECOLLECTIONS of President Lincoln and His Administration." By L. E. Chittenden, his Register of the Treasury. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

This work by one who was so near to Mr. Lincoln during the trying scenes it describes, has well been called the "political biography" of the martyred president. The writer of the book had no personal acquaintance with Lincoln before he became President of the United States; and when the young Republican was appointed Register of the Treasury in 1861, he went to Washington imbued with a certain reverence for his great political chief which subsequent close official relations never dispelled. It was Mr. Chittenden's good fortune as an important governmental functionary, to be made acquainted with much of the interior workings of the Lincoln Administration, especially in those things which related to the finances of the Government. His knowledge of these affairs is evidently exact, and it is interesting. His account of Lincoln's troubles with Secretary Chase, while it is not altogether a new revelation, will be read with attention by all students of the interior and exterior political movements of those times. The author expressly says that he does not pretend to be a historian, although, of course, he does endeavor to be accurate and truthful in all his statements. So, if he disagrees with some of the military historians who have preceded him, as he does, the reader must weigh the evidence presented. His book is valuable as containing a great number of reminiscences of life and times in Washington during the war, and as giving a very clear and lifelike portraiture of Lincoln, the politician, sketched by the kindly and sympathetic hand of another and younger politician.

"The Historic Note Book, with an appendix of Battles." By the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, L.L.D., author of "The Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," "The Reader's Handbook," "Dictionary of Miracles," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

This valuable reference work is the third in a series of which the two other works first mentioned in the title, form the earlier numbers, and with this the series is completed. The author has placed in the hands of searchers after information three valuable books, and the one just issued is a very gold-mine of condensed historic fact.

Other books and pamphlets received, are—"Proceedings and Addresses of the Second Congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, at Pittsburg, Pa., on May 29, to June 1, 1890." Published by order of the Society.

"George P. Rowell & Co.'s Book for Advertisers." One hundred and seventy-eighth edition. Published by George P. Rowell & Co., New York.

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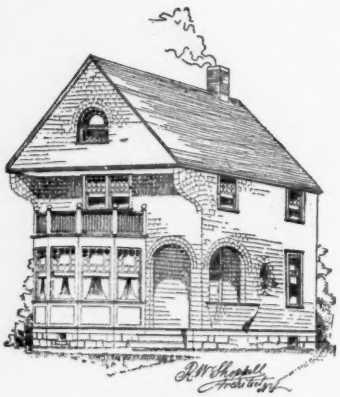
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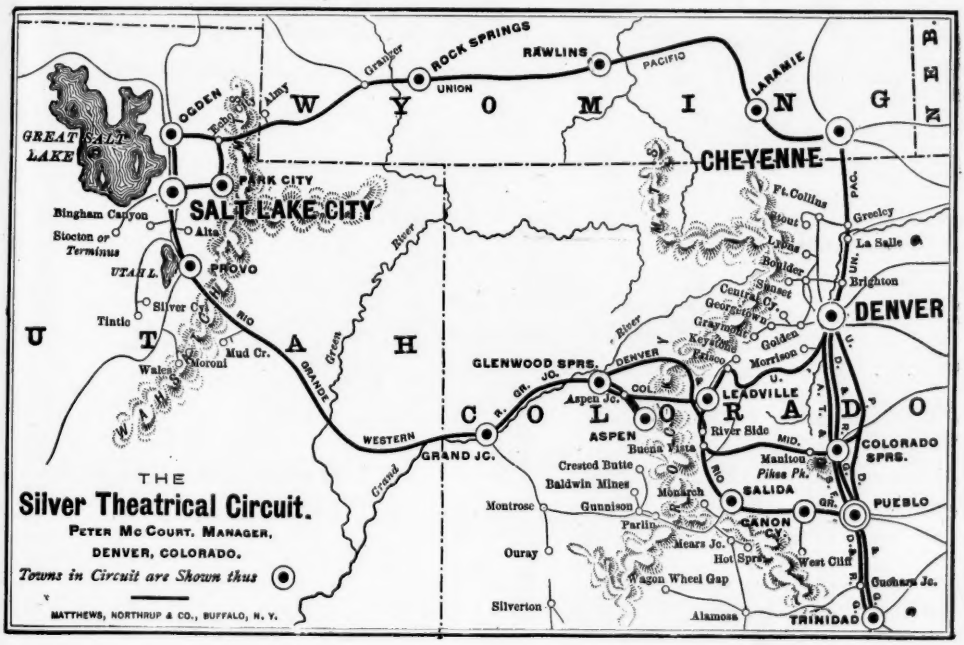
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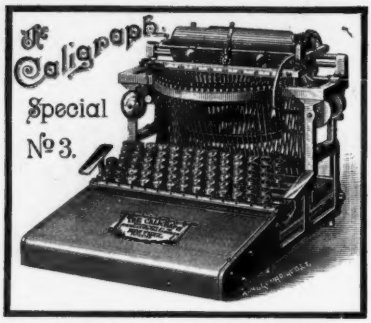
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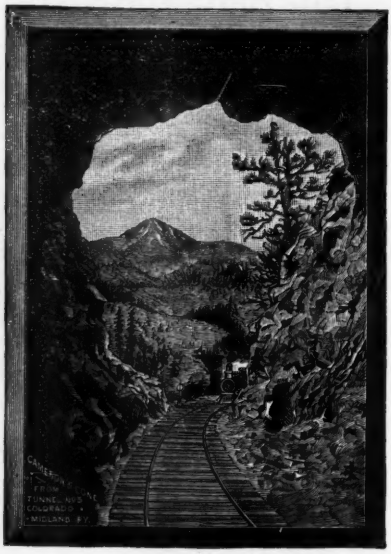
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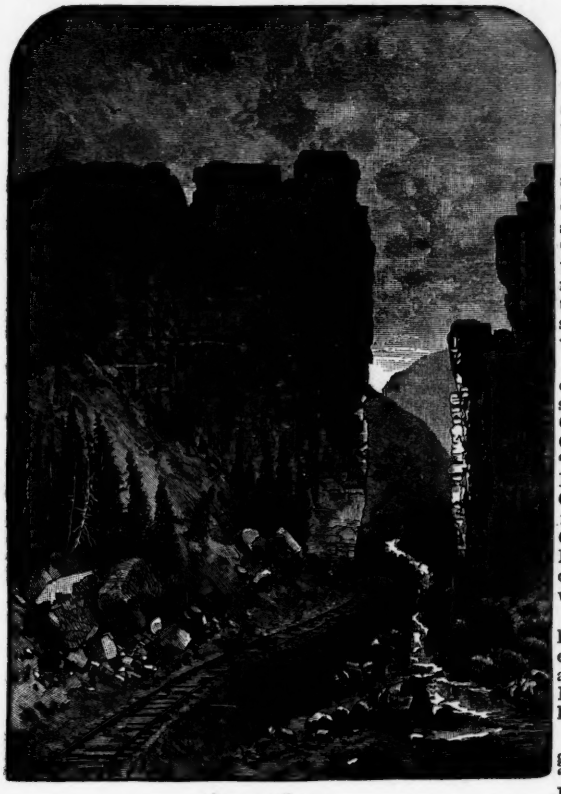
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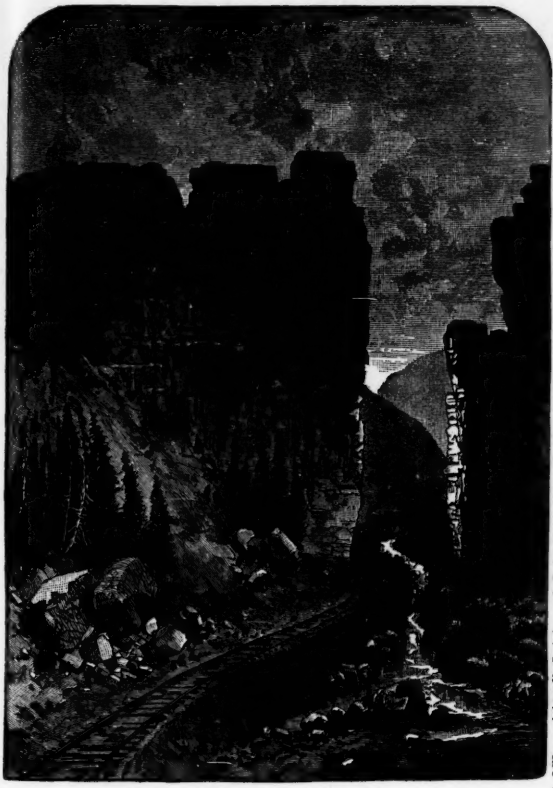
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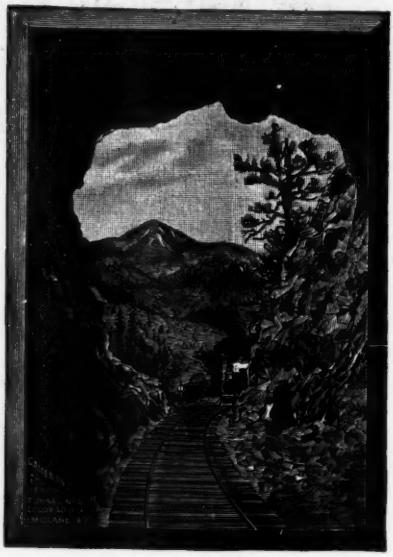
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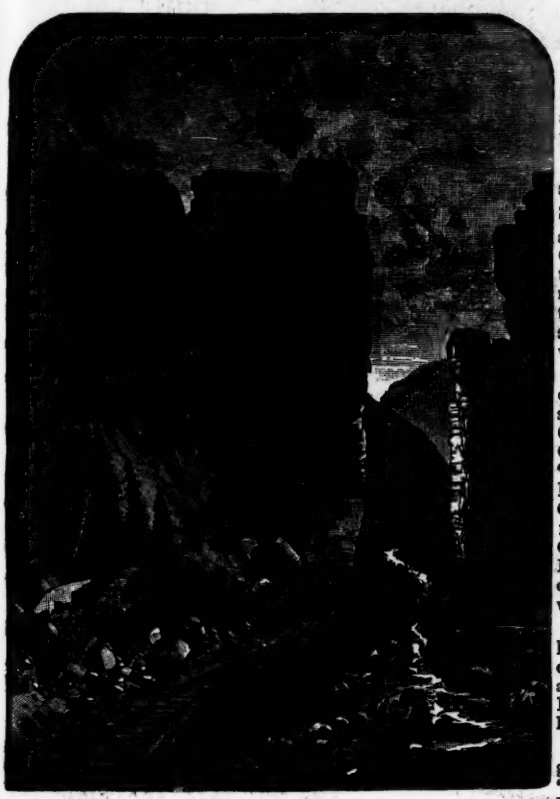
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